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the right kind of things, the kind we know by experience to give splendid satisfaction to our patrons, and the goods are

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SPAFFORD & COLE.

### Lay Sermon.

No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you.—Job, 12-2.

You may search the whole field of literature and not discover a finer bit of sarcasm than that. Job was in a bad way. Through no fault or ill-deserving of his own, he was afflicted as few mortals have been. He was perhaps as sinless as it is possible for men to be. He was a "perfect and an upright man" so says the authority. But as a supreme test of righteousness, and to demonstrate how faithful a true servant can be, all the misfortunes short of death were permitted to assail him.

In his loneliness and misery three of his friends came to comfort him. And the way they comforted him was a caution for any man never to be good again. They first platted him at him about the goodness and power of the Almighty. They laid down the law to him with as much force and assurance as if each had received a fifty dollar retainer. They accused him of weakness, want of foresight and charged him with being windy in his discourse. They intimated that he was shallow, that his mental faculties needed fertilization, that he was hypocritical, that he was in great danger of falling, and even accused him of lying. And worst of all, they broadly hinted that his sore affliction was prima facie evidence that he was a miserable sinner.

For a long time Job talked with them rationally and patiently. For a man in his position he exhibited phenomenal patience. But even a saint will at last come to the end of his forbearance. So it was with Job. He turned upon his tormentors with fine sarcasm,—"no doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."

Of course that did not end the argument. It never does with such fellows. Whether Elihu, Bildad and Zophar noticed the sarcasm the record does not state. Probably not. Generally that class of people are clothed in an epidermis so thick as to be invulnerable to the shafts of satire. But whether they felt it or not they talked on just the same, and refused to be silenced until young Elihu took up the controversy.

Whether the book of Job is a true tale or an allegory is immaterial. Certainly Job's three friends are excellent types of people we have all known. From our enemies we of course expect criticism and censure. That is according to human nature. But a censorious friend is about as disagreeable a creature as an inscrutable providence ever permitted to encumber the earth. There is no defense against him. You may explain and deny, or, as the lawyers say, "confess and avoid." It makes no difference. He will doubt your denials, haggle at your explanations and continue, as did Job's friends, to slash away at you until you doubt whether you have a single shred to hide the nakedness of a ruined character.

Wise counsel is one of the choicest contributions of friendship. But so few are fitted to be counselors. Nearly all are bunglers, and that which is meant for friendly advice degenerates into offensive criticism.

But Job's misguided friends were not even of those who are saved by good intentions. They were carpers from "way back. They had a blind side for the good but a sharp eye for evil. They were pedantic in knowledge and pharisaic in assumption of righteousness. They were self constituted mentors. They were like little Atlases trying to carry a broad world on narrow shoulders. If they had lived in our day they would have been the monumental cavillers of the nineteenth century. They would have criticised the church for being too broad and the parson for being too narrow. They would have paid little attention to enemies but would have been a terror to friends. No end to their antics. They would have dictated the preacher's theology, the choir's anthems, the ladies' raiment, the people's amusements. They would have assumed arbitrament of war, dictation in peace, and cursed the President in the beginning for being too dilatory and damned him in the end for being too hasty. They have blamed the war department for the existence of malaria and the navy department for the prevalence of West India hurricanes. They would have diligently sought out all the faults and weaknesses of their own political leaders, platforms and parties, and by every available means held them up to public scorn, pretending that that is the way to win glorious victories. Such people are intolerable. They have no abiding

place in the domain of common sense. They are nomads, wandering in search of mischief. They are cowardly with their foes and bellicose with their friends. They are what, in the vernacular, are called "kickers." A kick is the extent of their athletics. All others are unorthodox. Their idea of life is something in the nature of a straight jacket. Their ideal of life is a rigid line, varying from straightness for no imaginable obstacle; and anyone who thinks otherwise "let him be anathema."

But that is not a rational or christian view of life. Here are the slides presented, the aesthetic and the esthetic. Which do you prefer? The field of choice is broad. There are no bounds to our volition. What is the restriction? What is the test of a rational, innocent choice? Not arbitrary rules of conduct. What is conscience for? Why are we endowed with the power of judgment? One of the most perfect adaptations in nature is that of the human judgment to the practical affairs of life. Why is that so? There must be design in it. Does it not suggest the thought of perfect free will? The business of a christian life is very simple. It is merely a personal choice between what is good and what is evil. The account need not be complicated. There is only one person to settle with and there are no technicalities to trouble us.

It seems to me that the things of beauty are for all christians as well as sinners. The better a man is the more enjoyment he should have. The best society is that which is freest from arbitrary restrictions. Rules of life must necessarily be general, but in the moral field we must make them for ourselves, subject to conscience and law. The most dangerous foes to religion are those who say, in regard to matters which are not essential to good life, "thus far and no farther." Job's comforters were of that class. Rigid and censorious themselves, they thought none could step beyond certain bounds without sinning. But in the light of today we stand on higher ground, and believe that, ranging the world in search of the good, the pure, the true, the beautiful, the man with an enlightened conscience has his choice in all the wide universe and will make no serious mistake. So mote it be.

### Will Scalp no More Tickets.

The sentencing yesterday at May's Landing, N. J., of Stephen Murray, of Atlantic City, for scalping railroad tickets, is another instance of the inexorable justice and the futility of hoping to tamper with railroad tickets with impunity.

On the evening of August 5, Murray was arrested in Atlantic City for scalping Pennsylvania and other railroad tickets. He pleaded "not guilty," but was committed to jail in default of \$500 bail. He was brought into court yesterday under four distinct indictments, and unexpectedly pleaded guilty under all. He was sentenced under one indictment to imprisonment for sixty days from the date of his incarceration, and to pay a fine of \$20 and cost. He also promised to leave the State and never to engage in ticket scalping again. The other three indictments are held over his head as a further insurance of good conduct.

The prosecution in this case was founded on information furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This Company has been instrumental in bringing other violators of the ticket-scalping law to justice, owing to the deceptions practiced on their patrons and the annoyances and inconveniences which they are consequently put to.

The practice of scalping railroad tickets is a nefarious one, and it is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania Railroad will continue its good work until the invidious and palpable evil is entirely eradicated.—Philadelphia Record, Sept. 21.

### Episcopal Church.

Servants at St. Augustine's Mission church are as follows: Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:20, Sunday School at noon; evening prayer and sermon at 7:20 p. m.

On the first Sunday of the month there will be no early Communion, but a late celebration of the Eucharistic service instead at 10:20 a. m.

Evening prayer is also said Friday afternoons at 5:00 o'clock.

Everyone gladly welcomed to all services.

### C. M. HIRSHOCK, Pastor.

A Girl or Middle-aged Woman who would like a position in the country for the winter, with a man and wife may learn particulars regarding same at this office.

### ON THE GRIDIRON.

Rhineland's Eleven Smothers the West Superior Athletics.

Saturday was an ideal football day. The weather was cold and blustering. It was what the players wanted, but a little uncomfortable for spectators. The score stood 17 to 0 in favor of the Rhineland team and the result might be said to have been a surprise to our boys, as nearly all of them expected to be beaten, having heard much of the prowess of West Superior's pigskin rushers.

The game was called at about three o'clock with a fair sized crowd of spectators in attendance. Rhineland won the toss and chose goal. Superior kicked off. Walker got the ball and carried it down nearly to Superior's center line. Teams then lined up and a series of rapid plays followed. After five minutes work Rhineland made the first touch down. Meiklejohn attempted to kick goal but failed. Rhineland made another touch down and Meiklejohn succeeded in kicking goal upon his next attempt making the score at the end of the first half 11 to 0 in Rhineland's favor.

Rhineland kicked off at the commencement of the second half and Grant got the ball by rushing down the field and catching it upon a fumble by one of the visitors, after which the home boys lined up near the visitors' goal line. It took but a few minutes to make a touch down. Meiklejohn kicked goal making score 17 to 0. Rhineland kicked off again and Superior got the ball. They brought it back and making a number of fast plays nearly succeeded in scoring a touch down. They got within ten yards of Rhineland's goal line, finally losing the ball on downs. Rhineland carried ball back to about Superior's 25 yard line when game was called.

Considering that our home boys had several new men in the game who had never played before they made a fine showing. The boys all carried themselves well, several exceptionally good plays being made. The work of Captain Walker, Meiklejohn, Bonnie, Woodcock and Gilligan is especially worthy of mention. By clever dodging and running Walker made a clear gain of almost 50 yards on a blind play around the right end, dodging a bunch of four Superior men who were endeavoring to stop him. Emmet Crowe, who played with the home team for the first time, made a five yard gain by jumping over the heads of the Superior team, all the men being bunched.

Hert Marks acted as umpire and his decisions were uniformly fair and just.

In weight the two elevens were about evenly matched.

Eli Hamblin, the young wrestler, is now located here and has joined the eleven. He will make a fine player, being a natural athlete.

Rhineland will play Lawrence University at Wausau Saturday.

### The Opening Speech.

The remarks of E. R. Hicks, of Oshkosh, republican candidate for Attorney General, at the opera house Tuesday evening, were listened to by a fair sized audience and were interesting and instructive even to the democrats present. Mr. Hicks is an orator, and a good one, and his speech was handled splendidly, although his voice was not in condition owing to a bad cold. He devoted considerable time to the Dingley tariff law and its beneficial effects on the industries of this country, and cited numerous changes of manufacturing plants from foreign shores to the United States, notably the building by English capitalists, at Bay City, Mich., of the largest chemical works in the world, of the removal of an immense tin plate mill from Wales to Pennsylvania and several other eye-opening facts of equal interest. He spoke of the lumber trade and gave figures showing the amount of lumber shipped in here from Canada and its value in dollars, before the passage of the Dingley law. He told of the impetus given the iron and steel trade in this country by the law and stated that we were today selling steel rails to England, Germany and Scotland at one-quarter the figure these countries charged us when we were purchasers under free trade.

Mr. Hicks touched on the silver question and impressed upon the minds of the voters the necessity of getting out and electing republican congressmen this fall to support the president. He spoke of the millions of silver dollars stored in the sub-treasury buildings and showed the weakness of crying for more. What the people of this country wanted, he said, was "more opportunities to earn the dollars," there were dollars enough and to spare. He compared the free silver medium to the razor back hog of Tennessee, an "animal of bones, appetite and grunt," and said the 50 cent dollar compared with the present dollar much as did the Poland China hog of Wisconsin with the razor back. He represented twice the value of the other. The speaker alluded to the aggressive spirit of republicanism in all matters and to the unchallenged

fact that democracy always brings up the rear.

The speech was listened to with interest by all, the speaker's fine delivery commanding the undivided attention of his audience.

At the close of his speech Mr. Hicks introduced J. O. Davidson, of Soldiers Grove, the republican candidate for state treasurer, a gentleman of pleasing appearance.

Both Mr. Hicks and Mr. Davidson will be remembered by the voters next month.

### TIMBER AND STONE LAW.

An Act Passed by Congress Last Spring Makes a Radical Change.

Mention was made in this paper some weeks ago of a change in the law under which timber and stone entries are made which effected the public lands in the Wausau district, but as the general public outside of the Wisconsin River Valley has not yet fully realized the operation of the amendment it is considered wise to refer to the matter once more.

It should be understood to start with that, prior to May 18, 1898, the law under which entries of this character were made specified that only unoffered lands could be so entered. The rule reads as follows:

3. It must be unoffered, unreserved, unappropriated and uninhabited, and without improvements (except for ditch or canal purposes) save such as were made by or belong to the applicant.

The only "unoffered" lands in the Wausau district are within the limits of the Wisconsin Central Railroad land grant, and as there is little vacant government land within the limits of that grant, a greater part of the public lands in the district were not subject to entry under the timber and stone act.

The act passed at the last session of Congress, and approved May 18, 1898, entitled "An act to abolish the distinction between offered lands, and for other purposes," contains this section:

Sec. 1. That in cases arising from and after the passage of this act the distinction now obtaining in the statutes between offered and unoffered lands shall no longer be made in passing upon subsisting preemption claims. In disposing of the public lands under the homestead laws and under the timber and stone law of June 20, 1878, as extended by the act of August 1, 1892, but in all such cases hereafter arising the land in question shall be treated as unoffered, without regard to whether it may have actually been at some time offered or not.

Thus it will be seen that all public lands within this district which will in other respects come within the rules governing the disposal of lands under the timber and stone act, may now be entered under the act without regard to whether they are offered or unoffered lands. The rules laid down to guide persons applying to make entries, omitting rule 3, printed above, are as follows:

1. The quantity of land which may lawfully be acquired under said acts by any one person or association is limited to 160 acres, which must be in one body.

2. The land must be valuable chiefly for timber (or stone) and unfit for cultivation if the timber were removed.

4. Lands containing valuable deposits of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper or other minerals are not subject to entry under this act.

Parties desiring further information in relation to the character of entries should apply to the local U. S. Land office, where information and blanks will be furnished them.—Wausau Record.

### Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

### Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 15, December 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

## NEW NORTH.

REYNOLDS PRINTING COMPANY.  
REYNOLDS. - WISCONSIN.

LORENZO SNOW, the newly chosen president of the Mormon church, is an Ohioan by birth, and is a product of the Oberlin college, the alma mater of so many distinguished men before him. He is now 41 years old, but in perfect health and possessed of all the keen mental faculties that are requisite for a leadership of the Mormon church.

A FRENCH doctor is now asserting that a person who is so unfortunate as to have his head removed by the guillotine retains the senses of sight, smell and hearing for three hours after the supposed execution, and that death by such a method is one of the most prolonged forms of capital punishment.

LAST spring Typographical Union No. 6 acquired a tract of land near New York as an experiment. A number of the men who were unemployed were given parcels of ground to cultivate. They have succeeded admirably and some of them are so stock on agriculture as a pursuit that they think of becoming farmers for all time to come.

Hens, fash, ass flesh and mule flesh are now eaten in such large quantities in France that the regular butchers who deal in beef and mutton are getting uneasy. In the dingy restaurants frequented by the lower orders of Rome, Florence and Naples they go one better. There is a dish composed of a harmless wood serpent's flesh which is regarded as something of a delicacy.

THE crops of fruits and vegetables in Denmark are a complete failure. In consequence, the prospects for American canners is of exceptional brightness, and already inquiries are coming in freely and some good orders have been received. As the crops in this country have been most excellent there is a prospect that the canners will get good prices all through the coming winter.

THE case of Henry Washington, colored, of 1233 Philip street, Philadelphia, who was operated on for appendicitis by Prof. Da Place, at St. Agnes' hospital recently, is a very rare one. In the first place, statistics show that appendicitis is seldom found among colored people, and it is very rare that it develops in people over the average age of 25 years, while Washington is 31 years old.

LEIPZIG university refuses to accept time spent at the University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, in the count of its degrees, on the ground that the teaching there has deteriorated below university standards since the Dominican monks have obtained control. The other German universities are likely to follow the example of Leipzig and will refuse to recognize the Freiburg degrees as well.

ADDITIONAL experiments by Prof. Dewar have shown that liquid hydrogen is by far the lightest of all known liquids. Its density is one-fourteenth that of water, and, curiously enough, this happens to be the same ratio of density that hydrogen in the gaseous state bears to air. Heretofore the lightest liquid known has been liquefied marsh gas, which possesses about two-fifths the density of water.

THE farmers of the islands in the San Joaquin river, California, are continually praising the soil on their ranches as being the most productive of any in the world, but they have been confronted with a wonderful freak of nature this season. It is nothing more or less than a second crop of peaches, pears and cherries. The trees of these three kinds of fruit are in full bloom for the second time this year.

THE Chicago post office is to have a new permanent employee in the person of a physician, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. He will be stationed at the main office for the purpose of examining employees who report themselves as being sick, and it is expected that he will make a large saving to the government in salaries, as some of the employees report themselves as being incapacitated when they are able to perform the duties.

A FRENCH railroad company has painted the outside of its passenger coaches with poetic devices, or the images of stars, fishes, birds, etc., sketched large and in emphatic colors. The object is to enable the passenger who gets off for refreshments to recognize his carriage and class from amid the crowd and in the gathering dusk. He says to himself: "I'm the fish, the scales, the swallow," etc., and makes for his own place.

THE town of Meriden, Miss., has passed a curfew law for adults which provides that on each night of the week, except Saturday, no person shall be allowed to be upon the streets of the city after 8 o'clock, except in cases of extreme necessity, and said hour of 8 o'clock to be indicated by eight taps of the city bell. On Saturday night everybody must seek shelter at 10 o'clock. The fine for a violation of the curfew law will be \$15.

According to Frank A. Vanderlip, who has been delving into the records of the United States treasury department, \$2,972,774 of the \$70,000,000 set apart for the use of the president in prosecuting the war were used by the navy department, \$2,511,617 by the war, \$25,000 by the treasury and \$22,553 by the state department. With this \$2,000,000 and more at its disposal the navy department doubled the number of its vessels. Twenty-seven yachts were converted, 26 tugs, 8 colliers, 8 cruisers and 9 torpedo boats were worked over to be useful in the navy department.

## CHEERED BY THOUSANDS.

President McKinley Receives a Heartly Welcome Upon His Arrival in St. Louis, Mo.

SPENDS A BUSY DAY IN THE BIG CITY.

An Informal Reception Given at the Southern Hotel—Crowds of People Line the Thoroughfares—Speaks at the Merchants' Exchange and at the Exposition Building.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 14.—President McKinley and his party left yesterday morning for St. Louis. The ride to the depot was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes of Wednesday, people lining the street to obtain a glimpse of the president.

On the way across Iowa the president made brief speeches at Council Bluffs, Red Oak, Malvern, Ottumwa, Fairfield and Mount Pleasant. When the train reached the Mississippi, at Burlington, a seething mass of people packed the streets. The president and party were driven through the city, but Mr. McKinley did not make any remarks.

THE GUEST OF ST. LOUIS.

Met by Thousands of Cheering People That Lined the Thoroughfares.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—President McKinley yesterday was the guest of St. Louis, the city in which, two years ago, he received the nomination to his present high office. He was met by the cheers of thousands of people lining both sides of all the thoroughfares through which he passed. At the Southern hotel, where he stopped, an informal reception was given, at noon he addressed a large crowd on the floor of the Merchants' exchange and at the exposition building in the evening the president spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: My former visits to St. Louis are full of pleasant memories. My first was in 1884, and then again in 1892, both of which afforded me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your people and of observing the substantial character of your enterprising city. I omitted my quadrennial visit in 1896 for reasons which were obvious to you and have always been thankful that my presence seemed to have created no prejudice in your minds.

"I remember on the occasion of a former visit, in company with Gen. Francis and other persons, to have witnessed the assembled pupils of the schools of the city at your great fair. It was an inspiring sight, and it has never been effaced from my recollection. As I looked into the thousands of young faces of the boys and girls, preparing themselves for citizenship, and I thought of the confidence in the stability of our institutions. To the youth of the country trained in the schools which happily are open to all, must we look to carry forward the fabric of government. It is fortunate for us that our republic appeals to the least and honest of men, and that it makes all things possible to the worthy and industrious youth. The personal interest and participation of our citizenship in the conduct of the government makes the condition always an absorbing and interesting one.

"Our Credit of the West." "It is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of the United States to know that the national credit was never better than now; that for the first time in the country's history the government is floating a three percent loan, every dollar of which was sold at par and are now at a premium of five cents on the dollar, and that this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds. It is an interesting fact that while we offered but \$2,000,000 of bonds, over \$10,000,000 were subscribed by the people of the country and by the terms of sale no one was able to receive bonds in excess of \$5,000. It is not without significance, too, that the government has not been required since 1884 to borrow any money for its current obligations, and that with such a surplus, with a balance October 1, 1898, of upwards of \$207,000,000, of which sum over \$12,000,000 was in gold.

"Impressed All Nations." "Nothing more impressed the nations of the world than the appropriation of a large national defense fund, which the treasury was able to pay from its own funds without resort to a loan. While the credit and finances of the government have improved, the business conditions of the people have also happily improved. Both government and citizen have shared in the general prosperity. The money circulation of the country was larger than it has ever been, and there has been no depreciation of the value of our money. The people have borne the additional taxation made necessary by the war with the same degree of patriotism that characterized the soldier who enlisted to fight the country's battles.

One Result of the War.

"We have not only prospered in every material sense, but we have established a sentiment of good feeling and a spirit of brotherhood such as the nation has not enjoyed since the earlier years of its history. Not since the beginning of the agitation of the question of slavery have there been such a common bond in name and purpose; such genuine affection; such hearty sympathy; such unselfishness; such a sense of duty and geographical divisions. National pride has been again enthroned; national patriotism has been restored; the national union cemented closer and stronger, the love for the old flag enshrined in all hearts. North and south have mingled their best blood in a common cause, and to-day rejoice in a common victory.

Restored Union Must Be Guarded.

"We must guard this restored union with zealous and sacred care, and while awaiting the settlements of the war and meeting the problems which will follow, we must stand as one man, not in the spirit of party, and united in a common effort for that which will give to the nation its full influence in its sphere of activity and usefulness to which the war has assigned it. Let nothing distract us; let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass us in the solution of the mighty problems which involved such vast consequences to ourselves and posterity. Let us remember that God bestows upon no nation a superior opportunity which is not ready to respond to the call of supreme duty."

Leaves for Chicago.

The address of the president was received by his 10,000 auditors with the wildest cheers and at its conclusion the demonstration was simply indescribable. For a short time the president then viewed the sights of the St. Louis exposition, after which he left for Chicago.

Arrives in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The president of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central Saturday night at 9:20 and will be the central figure in the city's peace jubilee this week.

figure in the city's peace jubilee this week. He said just before leaving the train: "Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people, and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity."

Hearts During Sunday.

The president rested during a great part of the day at the residence of Capt. McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams and Mrs. McWilliams.

Peace Jubilee Inaugurated.

The national peace jubilee was inaugurated Sunday night with union thanksgiving services at the Auditorium. The president attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. Applause for the president was terrific and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character, and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

The health of the American troops in Puerto Rico is improving daily. Workers have abandoned work on the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, having discovered that she cannot be saved. President Sagasta informed the peace commission at Paris that Spain would not give up sovereignty in the Philippines. Advice received at the war department indicates that the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces is proceeding satisfactorily and smoothly. The Illinois raised reserves, about 20 in number, that served during the war on board the cruisers Newark and Cincinnati, had been given their discharges. The text and probably the last expedition to sail from San Francisco for the Philippines has been selected by Gen. Merriam and consists of 151 officers and 5,793 men.

The Spanish government received a dispatch that the rebels in the Visayas, or central Philippine islands, have again been defeated by the Spanish troops, 200 of the insurgents being killed. At Jacksonville, Fla., the Seventh army corps has been organized in two divisions of two brigades each. In the new arrangement the Third Nebraska, Col. William J. Bryan, is placed with the First Texas and the Second Louisiana.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Col. Young's cavalrymen were mustered out of the United States service at Fort Snider, Ill. Gen. Lewis' Seventh corps and the newly organized First, Second and Fourth corps will compose the army of occupation in Cuba. West Virginia is alone among all the states in the union enjoying the distinction of having all her troops kept in the federal service.

The American troops raised the stars and stripes over the custom house and in the public square at Matanzas, Cuba, and took formal possession. The Spanish government announces its intention of making a strong force of 10,000 men in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. The American military commissioners in Cuba have notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and government, of the island of Cuba December 1. The official board appointed to determine the relative positions of the ships engaged in the naval battle at Santiago has completed its report, which says that the battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Admiral Sampson.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14.

The Third Missouri infantry has been ordered back from Puerto Rico. Maj. Beebe, of the American commission, died in Havana of yellow fever. It is officially announced that the American flag will be raised over San Juan October 15. The battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed from New York with sealed orders from Washington.

The Vermont legislature passed a resolution memorializing congress to restore the rank of vice admiral and confer that title upon Rear Admiral Dewey.

Deceased men of letters are honored with rare honors. Capt. W. W. Walker, of company F, First Missouri volunteers, marched his company out of Jefferson barracks in St. Louis and dismissed them—a thing unparalleled in military history.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

The Spanish mail steamer Reina Maria Cristina sailed from Havana for Spain with 1,000 soldiers and troops. Fifty-five war vessels are now under contract for the government, and when completed America will rank third in naval power.

Gen. Brooke has been directed by the war department to consider the subject of a permanent garrison for the island of Puerto Rico.

Spain has acquiesced in the demand of the United States that the island of Puerto Rico shall be turned over to this government on October 15.

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene has been ordered to report to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and a command in chief of the division of the army of Cuban occupation.

Orders were issued by the war department reducing the number of men in the Nebraska regiments to 11 men, but Col. Hegan will remain in the service.

The court-martial in the case of Joseph E. Smith, found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and sentenced him to dismissal from the naval service.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Maj. Gen. Sumner, promoted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago, will be sent to one of the corps in the south and given command of a division.

The Spanish government called Gen. Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty had been definitely signed.

Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, said in Paris that Spain would never give up the Philippines, no matter what the consequences might be. A Manila dispatch says that Macabulos, the chief controlling the three northern provinces of Luzon, has revolted against Aguinaldo, and that sharp fighting between the insurgents is proceeding.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

The war investigating committee left Washington for the south. The House of Representatives denied the truth of the report that Gen. Blanco will be recalled from Cuba.

A dispatch from Paris says it is almost a certainty that there will be a rupture in the peace negotiations.

A society to be known as the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is now in the process of organization.

Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, quarreled with his whole staff near Rojas and they all left him.

## MANY LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The British Steamer Mohegan Hits a Rock on the Coast of Cornwall, England.

BOUND FOR AMERICA FROM LONDON.

Of Two Hundred on Board, But Thirty-One Are Rescued—Many Bodies Washed Ashore—A Strong Easterly Gale Was Blowing and the Sea Was Running High.

London, Oct. 15.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York Friday with 20 passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off The Lizard, between the Manacles and the lowlands.

According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan only 31 have been saved.

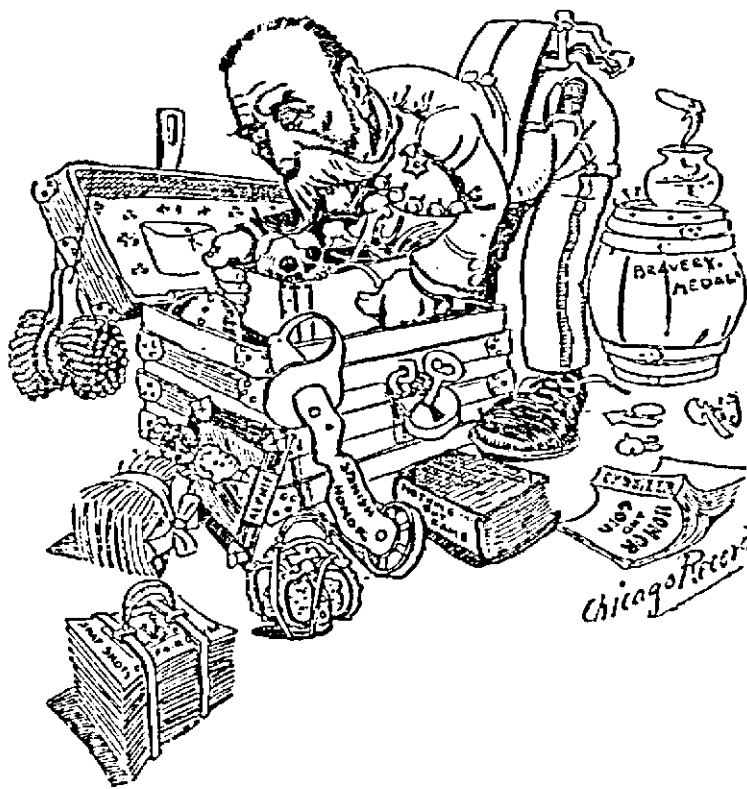
Later News from the Wreck.

Falmouth, England, Oct. 17.—More than 100 lives were swallowed up by the sea when the steamer Mohegan went down Friday night. Although the number of victims is not so large as at first reported, the best accounts obtainable show two-thirds of those aboard perished. All day long bodies were washed ashore along the coast, and wreckage is scattered along the beach for miles. The survivors are receiving the best of attention and care. Of the 161 persons on board the Mohegan when she struck the rocks only 45 escaped, and these were nearly all picked up by a boat from the life-saving station.

Fifty-One Bodies Recovered.

Up to midnight 51 bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away, in coves, and it is expected that more will be washed ashore to-day. Many persons undoubtedly were killed by being dashed on the rough rocks.

## GEN. BLANCO HAS BEGUN TO PACK UP.



who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found. As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

Crashed Upon Hidden Rocks.

From the best evidence obtainable at St. Katherine it appears that the Mohegan foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed; she struck twice, stopped and rapidly settled in the water. As the captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her, it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth light and the coast were visible.

Passengers Mad with Terror.

The terror of the scene was indescribable. Men jumped overboard in an agony of despair and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. The officers remained on the bridge to the last, and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

Entire Family Lost.

The death of Mr. T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor at Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Weller, and his sons Rufus, aged 12 years, and Anthony, aged seven years, has caused deep sorrow at Penzance, where the family had a summer cottage and were very popular.

Slipped in the Mud.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 15.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists and have thereby frustrated a plot against the life of Emperor William of Germany, now on his way to the Holy Land.

Mrs. Sherman Stricken.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of former Secretary of State John Sherman, suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday morning and now lies at her home in a very critical condition.

Twins Merry Twins.

Wilmington, O., Oct. 14.—Twin sisters, Misses Adda and Alma McKee, were married here to twin brothers, William and Frank Bridle.

## PROFITS ARE SMALL.

This Is the Cause of Considerable Complaint in Trade Circles—Review of Situation.

New York, Oct. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "With actual payments through clearing houses 192 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1897. It cannot be said that business is in any sense falling off, and yet many are complaining because the amount realized as profit is smaller than was formerly realized in good times. In almost every branch of business trade is now transacted on a narrower margin of profit than in any other time of fair prosperity. There is a great change, and perhaps a permanent one, in the percentage of profits derivable from trade and manufacture as well as in the profits obtainable by transporters. Progressive civilization calls for a lower range of profits and of prices as the volume of business transacted increases in order to make possible improvement in the condition of the working millions.

"Failures for the week were 25 in the United States, 10 in Great Britain, and 25 in Canada, against 24 last year."

BASEBALL SEASON ENDS.

Boston Wins National League Championship—Standing of the Other Clubs at the Finish.

The National Baseball league's season for 1898 came to an end Saturday. The Boston club won the championship. The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	77	55	.585
Haltimore.....	66	62	.516
Cincinnati.....	62	62	.500
Chicago.....	55	69	.442
Cleveland.....	51	69	.426
Philadelphia.....	48	71	.402
New York.....	47	72	.396
Pittsburgh.....	46	73	.387
Louisville.....	41	78	.344
Brooklyn.....	38	81	.317
Washington.....	31	88	.258
St. Louis.....	25	94	.212

HOSTILES SURRENDER.

Bellicerent Bear Island Redskins Lay Down Their Arms—They Issue a Manifesto.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 17.—The hostile Bear Island Indians have surrendered. News to this effect came from Walker Saturday night. It was announced in a manifesto signed by 25 chiefs, representing all the tribes in the Leech Lake district. The manifesto says the

## MINERS FIGHT FIERCELY.

Thirteen Men Killed and Twenty-Two Are Wounded in a Battle at Virden, Ill.

LONG-EXPECTED CLASH TAKES PLACE.

Attempt to Place Negro Laborers in the Mines Brings on the Conflict—Armed Men Attack a Train and a Terrible Fire Breaks—Troops Ordered to the Scene.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 13.—The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long-expected clash occurring between the union miners and imported negroes. At 12:40 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a Chicago & Alton special train bearing 200 negro miners from the south arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden coal company's mines, and immediately a terrific fire began from the union miners. The list at midnight stands ten dead and 25 or more wounded.

Troops Hurry to Virden.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13.—Gov. Tanner yesterday directed Adj. Gen. Reece to order the Galesburg battery and one company of Col. Hamilton's regiment from Hann, where they have been stationed for several weeks, to Virden, and the battery and company of infantrymen passed through this city on their way to the scene of the riot. Troops from the First cavalry were also called for.

Troops in Control.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 14.—Complete quiet prevailed here yesterday. Capt. Craig and his men are in entire control. Both miners and operators have been disarmed and the soldiers are guarding every vantage point in the little mining town. Every train that left took out large detachments of strikers.

The Death List.

The following is a correct list of the dead up to midnight, including those who were shot down and three who have since died from injuries. The wounded number 22.

DEAD—Ed Welch, Springfield; Frank Blyen, Springfield; Ellis Smith, Mount Olive; Ernest Kemler, Mount Olive; Edward Girard; A. H. Freeman, Girard; D. H. Ritter, Girard; A. W. Morgan, Girard; Thomas Preston, Girard; Joe Gutierrez, Mount Olive; William M. Carroll, Girard; Ernie Long, Girard; William Herman Girard.

Negroes Sent Away.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—While over 2,000 miners were lined up in the street yesterday near the Church of the Immaculate Conception ready to follow the remains of their deceased companion, Edward Welch, who was killed in the riot at Virden Wednesday, to the cemetery, the imported negroes from Alabama were quietly smuggled out of the city and sent to St. Louis.

All Quiet at Virden.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 17.—Col. Young, of the First Illinois cavalry, commanding the troops at Virden, was in Springfield Sunday and reported to Adj. Gen. Reece that all is quiet there and that he does not fear any more trouble. Battery B, under Capt. Craig, remains at Virden, and Adj. Gen. Reece says he will not order it away for a few days yet.

Raised a Big Sum.

New York, Oct. 17.—More than \$112,000 in pledges and cash and much jewelry were contributed to the Christian and Missionary Alliance at the meeting Sunday. At the morning meeting in the Gospel tabernacle \$97,000 were raised. In Carnegie hall, in the afternoon, the audience contributed \$15,000. The lowest subscription was 50 cents and the highest \$10,000. The names of the donors were not made public and will not be.

Charged with Murder.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 15.—Albert Underwood, Peter Carp, Joseph Hilcus and Walter Halbert, of Westville, were arrested late Friday afternoon on bench warrant for murder of Strank in that city three weeks ago. Halbert's folks are very wealthy, his father being superintendent of Westville's largest mine. A bond of \$20,000 was offered for his release but was refused.

Sealing Catch Is Good.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The top line of the sealing fleet, the Victoria, arrived here with 1,765 skins. Capt. Haas says seals were plentiful and especially northwest of the islands. Three other schooners with catches aggregating 2,700 are expected. The catch will be better for the number of boats engaged than last year.

Drowned Himself.

Carlisle, Ill., Oct. 17.—After a search of several days the remains of Mrs. Maria Frey, of Brighton, were found in a well on her premises. Upon her person was secured \$119 in gold and \$95 in paper currency. She had threatened several times to end her life because of domestic troubles.

Address of National Democrats.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 17.—The national democratic committee issued an address Sunday congratulating the country on the defeat of free silver in 1896, protesting against the doctrine of protection and urging that the national organization of the national democratic party be maintained.

Death of an Inventor.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 15.—George Wilson Phillips, aged 70 years, who invented most of the machinery which was used in the first match factory in this country, died here Friday.

Brown Powder to Manila.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Oct. 17.—Five car loads of brown powder have been shipped to Manila from the powder works here.



## MANILA'S SURRENDER

### A Description of the Scene by One Who Was There.

Not Few Words Were Used in Persuading the Spaniards to Capitulate—They Were Polite, But Decidedly Firm.

The pitiful futility of Spanish pride was never more strikingly exemplified than at the scene of surrender at the palace, after the battle of Manila. In a letter to his parents in Detroit, Mich., Maj. F. S. Bourne says of it:

"After the white flag was hoisted, Gen. Greene and his staff pushed along at a rapid rate toward the wall. We were alone and in open view, but did not anticipate any trouble, but here we were mistaken, for some Spanish troops that were retreating from the trenches opened up on us. I have since learned that it was a mistake, as the Spanish officials had not been able to get orders to that particular body of men, and they, seeing this group of mounted officers advancing in the open, fired on us from our right. Gen. Greene estimates that about a thousand shots were fired, all directed at our little party.

"We reached the walls in safety. At the gate a message came, brought by an attaché, saying that Gen. Greene was wanted at the palace, and that a carriage was waiting just inside the barricaded gate. The general told his adjutant, Capt. Bates, and myself to accompany him. We dismounted, and soon were rolling along toward the palace. Spanish troops were gathered in all places and they did not seem a bit pleased to see us. As we afterwards found out, Manila was defended by about 12,000 men. We arrived at the palace, and there found Lieut. Col. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, who had disembarked from the steamship Newport, where Gen. Merritt was; and all the leading Spanish officials dressed in their best uniforms and military regalia. There was the ex-governor general, Augusti, the governor general (Interino), Jaudenes, Admiral Montojo, generals and colonels and other officials



GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.  
(The Officer Who Forced the Surrender of Manila.)

galore. The contrast in dress was certainly striking and not in our favor. We had on our common field uniforms; the general wore a sword, but Bates and I had only a huge 35-caliber revolver and a belt of cartridges each, and we were all wet from top to toe and covered with mud. Bates staid in the ante-room while the general and I went into the parlor to have a talk. I had the pleasure of acting as interpreter, while Gen. Greene and Col. Whittier demanded the surrender of the city and the laying down of the arms of the soldiers. Polite but positive language was used—few words, but to the point. We left in about an hour, but not before we had heard the governor general give the order to have his troops march up in front of the palace and lay down their arms.

"Gen. Greene then stationed troops at important points about the city, to protect it and keep out insurgents. We soon met a body of armed insurgents who proposed to block our way and refused to let us pass. So the general ordered up two companies who fired bayonets and gently pushed them down the side street. Every street leading from the suburbs was guarded in this way. It was eight o'clock before we had our side of the river all posted and guarded.

"I spent one whole day in getting Gen. Merritt's proclamation to the Philippine people into Spanish and Tagalog and having it published in all of the papers and also having 10,000 loose copies printed. These were posted and distributed all over town."

Later, he says: "The general and his staff have taken possession of the palace formerly occupied by the celebrated, but ill-starred Admiral Montojo. Its dimensions are on a grand scale and everything is quite magnificent. Electric lights, telephone and water works, and fine stables full of horses. You note I am using captured paper with the royal arms of Spain. It was government property, and we have taken possession of all government property we could find, including about \$500,000 (Mexican money) in cash."

Speaking of the battle of the 13th, Maj. Bourne says: "Have learned from an old Spanish friend who was in the battle of the 13th that the Spanish loss was 40 killed and 260 wounded and missing. We lost 6 killed and about 20 wounded."

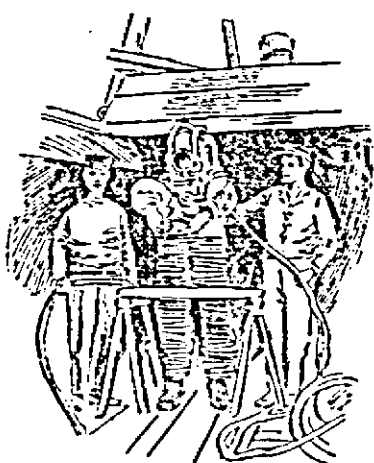
The Salt of the Ocean.  
It has been reckoned that if the whole ocean were dried up, all the water passing away as vapor, the amount of salt remaining would be enough to cover 5,000,000 square miles with a layer one mile thick.

## NOVEL DIVER'S SUIT.

It is All in One Piece and Capable of Withstanding the Most Tremendous Pressure.

A new diving suit, recently constructed by the Gordon brothers, two Australian engineers, is sufficiently different from diving apparatus of the older type to deserve widespread interest.

The principal innovation consists in the fact that the suit is all in one piece, rigid enough to withstand outside pressure, while pliant enough to insure freedom of action to the diver. The suit consists of a metallic cuirass, covering head and body down to the waist, weighing alone over 250 pounds;



THE GORDON APPARATUS.  
(It Robs the Calling of a Diver of Its Worst Terrors.)

attached to the cuirass is a pair of spring steel trousers, made in sections and pliable, covered on the outside with a very solid and waterproof material. The garment is further strengthened by solid metal rings around the abdomen and the ankles connected by steel rods. From the lower rings the heavy metal soles are suspended so that the suit is practically in one solid unit. The sleeves are similar to the trousers, protected against pressure, but pliant and easily moved.

The great advantage of this suit is that the diver need not work under an atmospheric pressure exceeding that on the surface, for the escape of air is provided through a floating tube, the valve of which is kept at any height to suit the diver. The diver whose photograph is reproduced in our picture went to a depth of 153 feet the first time he tried the new suit and remained below for 30 minutes, but felt as well as in 20 feet of water with the old apparatus. This does not necessarily mean the limit of the depth for the new apparatus.

### MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

She is a Fine Type of the Old School Southern Lady, Whose Reorganized Head She Is.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, by the death of her daughter Winnie, is left as the last real link connecting the name of Jefferson Davis with the present. Mrs. Davis is in the seventies, and in rare good health for so old a woman. She is a fine type of the old school southern lady, and of course, her life is wedded to the past. For years the routine of her life has remained unchanged. She lived in and for her daughter, the "daughter of the confederacy." For a long time Mrs. Davis and Winnie were visitors during the summer at Narragansett Pier, where they drew around them a select company of confederate colonels and wealthy men from the south who



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
(Widow of the First and Only President of the Confederacy.)

loved the associations suggested by the widow and daughter of the late confederate president. Mrs. Davis received every day, and her evenings, almost without exception, were spent in her favorite game of backgammon. For wit and taste Mrs. Davis has few equals, and although she suffers from a slight lameness, she has never allowed her physical weakness to interfere with her good temper or her kindly disposition. What this high-bred old lady will do without her loved and loving daughter, who was her inseparable companion, is hard to tell.

### Cost to Equip a Regiment.

It costs about \$70,000 to equip a regiment of infantry, with uniforms, arms, ammunition, etc., exclusive of camp outfit, and to maintain a regiment of 1,000 men would entail an expenditure approximating \$400,000 in round numbers, depending upon the amount of travel and the location of the command. Of this sum about \$257,000 or considerably more than one-half, is chargeable to pay.

### Put Alligators in the Pond.

A number of ministers at New Castle, Ind., who were much angered by bad boys going bathing on Sunday, recently ordered a number of alligators to be put in the ponds about the town to keep the boys away on the day of rest and all other times.

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

### The Good Templars.

The forty-third annual session of the grand lodge of Good Templars of Wisconsin was held in Janesville. The reports showed a gain in membership of 500 and freedom from debt. Officers were elected as follows: Grand chief templar, Rev. W. H. Clark, Ripon; grand counselor, Jasper Dexter, South Wayne; grand vice templar, Angus Fuller, Oshkosh; grand superintendent of juvenile templars, H. A. Larson, Green Bay; grand oratorical superintendent, E. W. Chubb, Wausau; grand secretary, Lieut. Col. H. P. Parker, Milwaukee; grand treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Parker, Milwaukee; past grand chief templar, William S. Frasier, Madison.

### Wisconsin Men Killed.

Two of the Third infantry soldiers who were killed by Indians in the Leech Lake fight in Minnesota and two of those who were wounded are Wisconsin men. Daniel F. Schwalenstocker, one of the killed, was enlisted at West Superior, and Albert Ziebell in Milwaukee. Richard Baucher and J. Antonelli, both wounded, were enlisted at West Superior and Hurley, respectively. There are no less than 90 Milwaukee boys in the Third regular infantry.

### Boys Burned to Death.

Three boys, Emil and Frank Daniels and Joseph Junkle, were burned to death in a barn near Green Bay. Junkle was visiting his cousins, and the four boys slept for the night in the barn. One jumped from a window, thus saving his life, but the portion of the barn where the others were sleeping was then in flames and they could not be rescued. Their charred remains were recovered from the ruins. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

### Hapists Meet.

The forty-fourth annual Wisconsin Baptist convention held its five days' session in Deloit. The ministerial union elected officers as follows: President, Rev. Henry Hapfel, Fond du Lac; vice president, Rev. Ralph Hobbs, Superior; secretary, Rev. H. W. Longfellow, La Crosse. The statistical report shows that there are 209 churches, with 1,916 members, the net gain since the last annual meeting being 474.

### Many Burned Out.

President Bunker, of Turtle Lake, says there are at least 100 families burned out in that township alone by forest fires. The adjoining townships of Cumberland and Clinton are also very heavy sufferers. The homeless are living in sheds and wherever they can get shelter. The greatest distress is at Almena, seven miles east of Turtle Lake.

### Fire Anniversary.

The anniversary of the great Peshtigo fire which swept over that region in 1871, destroying property valued at over \$3,000,000 and resulting in the death of over 500 persons, was observed in the German Lutheran church at Peshtigo and services were attended by many of the survivors who came from different parts of the state.

### Stolen Treasure Recovered.

The \$15,000 stolen from its hiding place under Joseph Streuxbach's woodshed floor in Stevens Point a few days ago was returned to the old hermit by Sheriff Wheelock, who received \$3,000 as a reward. The sheriff refused to divulge the name of the burglar and no prosecution will follow.

### The News Condensed.

The Milwaukee police have discovered a polygamist, who, they say, has from a dozen to twenty wives. His name is Frederick William Doering, but he has many aliases.

Judge O'Neill sentenced Lars Grubby, convicted in Eau Claire of arson, to five years in the penitentiary. John Bull, an old resident of Prairie du Chien and a civil war veteran, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Articles of incorporation were filed incorporating the Janesville Pearl Button Manufacturing company with \$100,000 paid-up capital.

Thistle Sladkey, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Sladkey, was so badly burned at Manitowish that she died from her injuries.

A new post office has been established in Dane county to be named Peculiar, with Thomas A. Denny as postmaster.

Private Alfred Murray, of company H, First Wisconsin, died at his home at Brookfield of typhoid malaria. He was taken sick after returning from Jacksonville.

Alfred Zebelle, of Greenbush, who was killed in the Village Indian war, was a private in company E, Third United States infantry, enlisting last May.

Alexander Lemense pleaded guilty in Sheboygan to stealing a bicycle and was sentenced to six months in jail. Arrangements have been completed which secure to Algoma one of the largest pea canning plants in the northwest. It will be completed next spring and will have a capacity of 2,000,000 cans annually.

John T. Wilcox, of Janesville, died at the hospital for the insane at Mendota, aged 60. He was a well-known free mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife died last month.

A juvenile templars' lodge was organized at Waterville with 22 charter members. Miss Nellie Jones was elected superintendent and Owen Owens chief templar.

Rev. Elmer Yocum, the oldest Methodist preacher in the United States, died at Kilbourn, aged 92 years.

John E. Burton, promoter of the Gogebic Iron mining movement in 1897, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Milwaukee with liabilities of \$200,000 and assets less than \$100,000.

Dr. W. A. Fricke, state insurance commissioner, has handed his resignation to Gov. Scofield.

## MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Oct. 17.  
The special session of the Oregon legislature adjourned sine die.

Military plans to overthrow the government of France were discovered in Paris.

Floods in Japan have done great damage to crops and many lives have been lost.

The National Council of Women of the United States will meet at Omaha October 21.

France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair.

The twenty-sixth annual congress of the National Prison association began at Indianapolis, Ind.

William Leichtenberg, charged with killing a family at Brookfield, Mass., was arrested in Milwaukee.

John Miller was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., for killing James Childs, of San Francisco, in November, 1896.

W. W. Boyington, the first architect who settled in Chicago, died at his home in Highland Park, aged 50 years.

An earthquake at Visalia, Cal., rocked houses on their foundations, broke crockery and aroused many people.

At a furnace explosion in Youngstown, O., Dominick Joyce, Thomas Mackin, Matt Gloney and Will Elgon were fatally injured.

Burglars robbed the safe of the Consolidated Milling and Hardwood company in Minneapolis of \$50,000 worth of United States bonds.

The doors of the Tioga national bank of Owego, N. Y., were closed because of a defalcation on the part of Eli W. Stone, the assistant cashier.

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, famous throughout the world as an abolitionist, died suddenly at his home in Angeleno, N. Y., aged 83 years.

James J. Corbett and Tom Sharkey have matched to fight on November 22 before the Lenox Athletic club in New York for a purse of \$20,000.

Reports from customs officers at all the points in China show that American imports are increasing, while those of other countries are decreasing.

The sultan ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

Government aid in the shape of army rations will be given to the sufferers from the recent floods in Georgia, who are in need of the bare necessities of life.

### Killed by a Game Warden.

New York, Oct. 17.—Seconda Canova, 20 years old, of Haledon, N. J., was shot and instantly killed in the woods north of Paterson, N. J., Saturday afternoon by James L. Looker, formerly editor of the Perth Amboy Republican and now a New Jersey game warden. Canova and a companion were shooting robins and Looker sought to arrest them. Canova pointed his gun at Looker but before he could fire the game warden put a bullet through his heart.

### Ten Killed in a Riot.

London, Oct. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Observer reports that anti-Semitic riots occurred at Kossow, in Austrian Galicia, on Friday night, when a number of peasants attacked and plundered the Jewish quarter, killing ten persons and wounding many others. The movement is said to be spreading. Troops have been dispatched to the scene.

### Whale Catch.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The catch of the Arctic whaling fleet up to September 25 is reported as follows: Gramus, 25 whales; Mary D. Home, 40; Narwhal, 22; Beluga, 21; Bolens, 20; Fearless and Thrasher, none.

### Gold Strike.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 17.—J. M. Hold, of Chicago, who is just down from Canada, says a gold strike has been made on Findlay river. Three men took out \$55 each from a river bar in one week.

### Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

Denver, Col., Oct. 17.—There is an epidemic of typhoid fever raging at Whipple barracks, Ariz., and several deaths are reported. The post is garrisoned by volunteers.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17.	
LIVESTOCK—Veals.....	\$1.50 @ \$1.12
Hogs.....	1.15 @ 1.12
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Red May.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 15
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butcher Steers.....	12 @ 12
Hogs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Red May.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 15
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 15
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butcher Steers.....	12 @ 12
Hogs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Hard.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 15

## Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Balm. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation. All nations have benefited by it, and all praise it.

If people kick to you take it so good-naturedly that they will feel ashamed of themselves. This is good advice, but we don't expect you to take it; no one takes good advice.—Atchison Globe.

Never mind a case of crutch. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lame back.

Two of a Kind—"They say dreams go by contraries, do they not?" "Yes—dreams and weather predictions."—Puck.

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a loafer finds a man busy he always inquires in the gentle way common to loafers: "Busy?"—Atchison Globe.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

We have but little respect for a man who can't discover the easiest way to do things.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Dear Editor:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address: AMERICAN WOOLLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

She—"You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes." He—"No; but you can't blame him for that."—Yonkers Statesman.

"It's gone," he said. "10 years of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil did it."

No one has ever been able to explain why bald headed men have their hair cut oftener than other men.—Chicago Daily News.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Often what a man sells principle is a mere bit of science to him for his views upon others.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

The easiest way to take the conceit out of an amateur is to induce him to become a professional.—Brooklyn Life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

More people would have had habits if it didn't cost too much.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Where's it gone? Ask St. Jacobs Oil. It cured that bruise—gone.

Some men are so dignified that they never unbend until they are dead broke.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cadz, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

The most tiresome thing on earth is a practical joke.—Atchison Globe.

See! Bad sprain is cured. St. Jacobs Oil's magic worked it.

## Woman's Mysterious Ills.

Explanation of their nature by Dr. Hartman, who tells how to cure them.



women are constantly puzzled about their health. Indeed female troubles puzzle all women. Older women have experience, but few possess knowledge of the subject. The periodical suffering is painful. It is accompanied by many varying sensations that distress. How much of this is necessary is a matter of guesswork. The whole question is shrouded in professional mystery.

Dr. Hartman's book for women, called "Health and Beauty," treats these matters with delicacy, and at the same time with clearness. Write to the Pe-runa Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for it; it is mailed free. It is a practical printed talk to women. Dr. Hartman defines women's diseases as catarrh and tells how Pe-runa cures them.

Mrs. C. C. Naeye, 335 Morrison St., Portland, Ore., writes as follows:

Pe-runa Medicine Co., Columbus, O.  
DEAR SIR:—I began to take Pe-runa when I lived in Columbus, O., in 1897, and have used it and the Man-a-lin ever since whenever I needed medicine. I have never found an equal to Pe-runa for regulating the menses, and before I began to take it I was never regular and always had more or less pain. I had tried many different medicines before I saw Pe-runa but without success."

There is nothing mysterious about the action of Pe-runa. It is not a "cure-all," but it cures catarrh wherever located, and there may be catarrh in any organ of the body, as all are lined with mucous membrane.

Mrs. M. C. Mehl, 504 Walnut St., Columbus, Pa., says: "I have been troubled with catarrh and a soreness in my bowels for several years. I tried everything that was recommended. I tried Pe-runa and am happy to say that I am now entirely well."

Dr. Hartman's advice may be had without charge by any woman who will write for it. His book on Chronic Catarrh is also mailed free. It explains the danger of local treatment. All druggists sell Pe-runa.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST,"  
IF KEPT CLEAN WITH

# SAPOLIO



**THE NEW NORTH.**  
W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

**LOCAL TIME TABLES.**

**Chicago & Northwestern R'y**  
NORTHBOUND  
No. 11-Daily 5:50 a.m.  
No. 17-Abland Mail and Express 12:50 p.m.  
SOUTHBOUND  
No. 1-Daily 11:27 a.m.  
No. 2-Abland Mail and Express 11:11 a.m.  
H. C. BRÄGER, Agent.

**Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y**

**EAST BOUND.**  
Atlantic Limited 1:50 a.m. Daily  
Accommodation 7:25 p.m. Des. Sun.  
**WEST BOUND.**  
Pacific Limited 9:10 a.m. Daily  
Accommodation 12:50 a.m. Des. Sun.

**RHINELANDER LODGE No. 212, F. A. A. M.**  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Regular communications First and Third  
Tuesdays of each month.  
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. REARDON, W. M.

**RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M.**  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Regular communications Second and Fourth  
Tuesdays of each month.  
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LASHLEY, H. P.

**Republican State Ticket.**  
For Governor—  
EDWARD SCOFFIELD, of Oconto.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
JESSE STONE, of Watertown.  
For Secretary of State—  
WILLIAM H. FROELICH, of Jackson.  
For State Treasurer—  
J. O. DAVIDSON, of Soldiers Grove.  
For Attorney General—  
E. E. HICKS, of Oshkosh.  
For Supt. of Public Instruction—  
L. D. HARVEY, of Milwaukee.  
For Railroad Commissioner—  
GRAHAM L. ROSE, of West Superior.  
For Insurance Commissioner—  
EMIL GILJOHAN, of Milwaukee.

**For Representative in Congress—**  
ALEXANDER STEWART, of Wausau.  
For Member of Assembly—  
J. R. FARR, of Phillips.

**Republican County Ticket.**  
For Sheriff—  
FREDERICK CALKINS.  
For Clerk—  
CHAS. WOODCOCK.  
For Treasurer—  
KARL KRUEGER.  
For Register of Deeds—  
CHAS. DIXON.  
For District Attorney—  
SAM WALKER.  
For Clerk of the Court—  
E. C. STUEBEY.  
For County Superintendent—  
F. M. MASON.  
For Surveyor—  
D. H. VAUGHN.  
For Coroner—  
CHAS. DEANER.

**From the Philippines.**

The following letter was received this week from Manila, Philippine Islands, and is from the pen of Roy Berry, well known to almost everybody here. It was written on board the transport troop ship Valencia in August and describes all details of the trip from Dickinson, North Dakota, in a very thorough manner. This letter will be followed by another one which Roy stated would be sent shortly:

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 2, 1908.

EDITOR NEW NORTH:

When President McKinley issued his first call for 100,000 volunteers North Dakota was assigned her quota of men (two battalions) Little did I dream that I would join the army of the United States, but I kept thinking of the matter so much that I finally concluded that as I had no family to support nor anything whatever to stop me from becoming one of the men to answer the President's first call, it was my duty to uphold our Nation's honor and go to the front and help her in the honorable cause of obtaining Cuba her independence. As you no doubt know, it takes four companies to form a battalion and there were eight militia companies in North Dakota at the start of the war, these eight companies, when filled to the required number (81) of men needed to a company, formed North Dakota's quota. Dickinson had the honor of one of these and as it had a membership of only forty-three a mass meeting was held in the opera house and its object was to enlist raw recruits. This meeting took place on April 25 and it took three days before the eighty-one men had enlisted. I did not enlist until May 15 my aunt was opposed to me enlisting. On April 20 the Captain of Co. K (Dickinson) received orders to move to Fargo, as that was where the North Dakota troops mobilized, and as I had deferred to go whether Mrs. Berry consented or not, I again approached the subject of enlisting, and after assuring her that I would return safely and that it would be a good chance to see a part of the world that I never would see had I not enlisted, she gave her consent, immediately after which I began packing such articles as I had been advised to carry along. As I had but two hours in which to get ready I did not have any time to spare. Mr. Berry did not say that I could go nor that I couldn't but simply said "suit yourself; the hardships will perhaps be great but the honor greater." That's the way I felt, so when the train arrived which was to convey us to Fargo, Roy H. Berry was one of the eighty-one men to depart. Of course the entire city was at the depot to see us off and with many sad partings and good wishes we started on our journey. Between Dickinson and Fargo we were stratified by three other companies, so that we went into Fargo four companies strong and occupying fourteen coaches. These four companies formed the second battalion and were as follows: Co. K, Dickinson; Co. A, Bismarck; Co. H, Jamestown and Co. G, Valley City. As these places are all located

on the Northern Pacific we naturally took this road into Fargo. The first battalion is composed as follows: Co. D, Devils Lake; Co. C, Grand Forks; Co. I, Wahpeton and Co. B, Fargo. These went over the Great Northern to Fargo a day ahead of the second battalion. All along the way we received grand receptions and while enroute we passed a farm house and a man who was waving a flag on which was written in big black letters "Give Them Hell Boys." He was a very old man and was no doubt a veteran of the Civil War. We arrived in Fargo on the following day, May 2, at two p.m. and were taken to the various hotels in the city for dinner by companies. Co. K went to the European Hotel where we had a grand feast. At 4 p.m. we assembled and marched in a body to where our future camping grounds were located, about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. Upon arriving we were given orders to put up tents, which were taken out to the grounds ahead of us. Our grounds were covered about a hundred acres and were as level as a board. We soon had the tents up and supper was next in order. As the cooking utensils hadn't been unpacked we were marched down town to have another meal. Returning affairs were straightened around and sentinels detailed to guard the government property. I was lucky and was one of the first sentinels while at Fargo. A sentinel's guard serves twenty-four hours in this way; he walks two hours carrying his gun on his shoulder and then has a rest of four hours, then two hours of walking and so on until his twenty-four hours are up and then he is relieved by a new guard. After we got things fixed the way we wanted we started having two drills daily, each lasting three hours. We could now get passes and go to town to return whenever the time limit of the pass indicated. We had to get up at 6 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m., except if out on a pass or countersign. No one can get to their tent, that is go by a sentinel, without a pass or countersign. If he attempts it he is placed in the guard house to receive such punishment as shall be deemed advisable.

Fargo has a population of 12,000 and has many fine buildings. The "Webster" is the best hotel in the city. The Y. M. C. A. have a very fine building. The city has all the improvements but has no street cars. The streets, however, are well paved. Col. Peake was colonel of our regiment. A week before we departed for "Frisco" the commissions were received by the War Dept. and Col. Peake was left out because he was not at all popular with his men. We all signed a petition to have him removed. Col. Trumann was appointed in his place and the boys like him very much. When in Fargo our government clothes were issued us.

On May 22 there was an excursion from Dickinson to Fargo and Mrs. Berry and a young lady friend of mine came to see me. It being Sunday, and as we are always free from all drill, etc., on that day, I had the whole day to spend with my visitors. That same evening they returned home and all was gloomy for a while again.

We left Fargo on May 28 for "Frisco" and as the citizens from the cities which had companies represented knew what we had to eat they were very kind in putting boxes of lunches, and in fact everything obtainable on board our train as we passed through. When we left Fargo the two battalions went over the same roads respectively so as to give us a last chance of seeing our relatives and friends. We went through Dickinson at midnight but for all that there was a large crowd at the depot to get a last look at "their boys" for two years. At Dickinson the people did not forget us by any means but had four dry loads of good things awaiting our arrival which took the place of the pork and beans, hard tack and corned beef that the government had issued us to eat on the road. We had a regimental band while at Fargo but as we did not have a full regiment we had to leave the music behind. It was the best band in the state and furnished fine music while in camp at Fargo.

I will now try and describe our trip from Fargo to San Francisco as fully as I can recollect, considering that I did not keep a diary. After we passed Dickinson we went through the Bad Lands, which you no doubt have heard about. These are located about forty miles west of Dickinson. At Livingston, Mont., we saw a great many of our friends, formerly of Dickinson, and were treated royally. Our trip through Montana was a very enjoyable one indeed, to me especially, as I had never seen more than forty or fifty head of cattle at one time, but on some of the ranches we passed we saw cow-punchers rounding up the cattle for spring market and as many as 200 were to be seen at one time.

The Yellowstone River follows the Northern Pacific for several miles and at the spring of the year this river is very muddy and high. My curiosity was aroused when we came to Hope, Idaho, at the manner in which it was laid out. The city is built on three hills and the streets lie above each other. At Spokane, Wash., we were given the poorest greeting on the way. At Pasco Junction we were laid over five hours as there was a wreck ahead and during the wait were drilled through the brush for exercise. When we reached Tacoma we could see Mt. Rainier sixty-seven miles distant. The next stop of any account was at Portland, Ore., and this city, according to the boys from Co. K, is the only city outside of Dickinson. As soon as we pulled into the depot we were met by the Ladies Emergency Corps, a company of navy reserves, two lands and about 10,000 citizens. They served us with hot coffee and cream and eatables of all kinds. Flowers of every kind were given us and placed all over our cars. When we pulled out of Portland our ears were more like flower gardens than coaches conveying troops. Flowers are very plentiful out in this part of the world. Just after we crossed the bridge just outside Portland an old lady stepped out to the side of the track and as the train passed she waved the American flag which she had in one hand and crying like

a child said between sobs, "good love my dear boys, may God bless you all." I think that this was by all means the most touching sight I ever saw.

Long before we reached "Frisco" a great many were minus the buttons on their uniforms as they traded them for hat pins or buttons for badges with the girls along the way. As for myself you can rest assured I was not asleep, but when the train pulled into "Frisco" I had about fifty hat pins, badges, etc., and about as many of their addresses with requests to write. The train stopped at Edgewood, Cal., which is only nine miles from Mt. Shasta, and stayed there about two hours, also at Mt. Shasta Springs where all the boys got a drink of the famous Shasta water which was fine. At Oakland our train was put on one of the ferry boats and taken across the bay 15 miles distant to Costa Costa from which place we continued our journey by rail. We were now passing through the famous orchards of California and I also saw the largest trees that I ever did, some being 2 1/2 ft. in diameter at a distance of twenty ft. from the surface of the earth. Generally speaking the scenery was finer than I ever expected to see. We reached "Frisco" at 9 a.m. June 2, where we were received by the ladies of the Red Cross Society and the wants of our liner men were again well taken care of and a great many beautiful flowers of various kinds were given each of us. After we had satisfied our appetites they furnished us postal cards in order that we could write home of our safe arrival. This being completed we were given a chance to room around for three and one-half hours as we had to wait the arrival of the second battalion. After they arrived and had received the same kind of a reception as we did, we marched to where our camping grounds were located, only eight miles from the depot. The streets were crowded with people who cheered themselves hoarse. I think that any man who was sorry for enlisting, especially after receiving the God speeds and receptions we did all along the road, ought not to be a citizen of the United States. Our camping grounds at "Frisco" were very different from those we had at Fargo, reminding one of a desert more than anything else. They were located at Richmond, a suburb of "Frisco," and our camp was known as Camp Merritt, after Gen. Merritt. While there we received what the government call shelter tents and the boys "dog tents," each man carrying half a tent which will be used when we are in actual service. About 20,000 of Uncle Sam's boys were camped in Richmond, two expeditions having left for Manila before we arrived. We form part of the third.

While in "Frisco" I had a royal good time taking in the sights. Among the places of interest to visit are the Suro Baths, located on the ocean's shore, Clutes and Golden Gate Park, which was the delight of the boys in blue, as they were in the habit of strolling within its gates on moonlight evenings—not alone however. One of the boys found a Chinaman, a lot of Chinese coins and many relics as he was digging a hole to be used to throw the scraps from the cook stoves in. We found out afterwards that our camping grounds was formerly a Chinese cemetery. It was a treat for me to go through "Chinatown," which contains about 100,000 Chinese. They have shops of all kinds and have a certain portion of the city to themselves. A guide can be obtained at reasonable rates and he will show you the town, taking you to places of interest and explaining all thoroughly. I would not advise anyone to go through its streets, that is to see what is to be seen, without a reliable guide.

Nearly every company has a dog as a mascot, but Co. K has a young coyote.

We had lots of fun in "Frisco" when we went out to drill as we used to go to the Pershio, which is composed mostly of hills. We would start at the base and run to the top of a hill and capture its peak. On June 11 we received our first pay. This was a great relief to some of the boys who were used to pie and cake, as they now had a chance to eat all they wanted of the sweets. Some of them, I am sorry to say, left camp upon receiving their pay and taking a car to the city, staid there three or four days. They were punished for so doing, however, in a manner not easily forgotten. One fellow had to carry a large stick of oak four feet long and six inches through, weighing about fifty pounds, up and down his company street two hours. Another had to empty his knapsack of its clothing and re-pack it with rocks and strap it to his shoulder and walk around, under the protection of a guard, for five hours. I got a furlough of 72 hours and went over to Oakland and had a nice visit with a cousin of mine. On June 21 I was transferred to the Hospital Corps—at my request—and got \$21.00 a month, or \$5.00 a month more than when I was a private, and an allowance of \$9.00 a year for clothes. I consider myself very lucky and like the work although there are some terrible sights to be seen in an army hospital, especially during active service.

On June 27 the third expedition broke camp and marched down to the Pacific Mail docks. This expedition consisted of the Idaho U. S. Regulars, Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming and Utah and Astor batteries. Six transports are conveying us to Manila. The Idaho, Indiana, City of Paris, Morgan City, Newport and Valencia. The Valencia is the same boat that Harry Butler sailed to Alaska in if I am not mistaken. The North Dakota troops have the Valencia to themselves as it is the smallest of the transports. On the Newport the Astor Battery and Gen. Merritt and staff are to be found. As the Valencia and the Newport were faster vessels than the other four of the six transports they did not start until a day later than the others. On the 28th at 12 p.m. we pulled anchor and started on our long voyage amid great excitement. We went through the Golden Gate, which is only a hundred and fifty yards at its narrowest point and which is completely covered with a net work of cables, and were soon on our way. The Golden Gate is well protected, and

it should be, as it leads into San Francisco Bay on which the city is located. Here are the silent protectors of San Francisco, which, if a hostile fleet should undertake to enter the Bay would belch forth and scatter missiles of destruction over a radius of fifteen miles. There are three pneumatic guns which will throw 300 lbs. of explosive gelatine accurately for a distance of three miles. Then there are fifteen ten and twelve inch rapid fire, disappearing guns that would do business with the Spaniards at a distance of from 10 to 15 miles. There are also the hidden batteries with guns that throw the deck-piercing projectiles. A commissioned officer is allowed to go anywhere within the fortifications, but a private has to see it from a distance.

The first few days out at sea a great many of the boys were troubled with sea sickness, but were soon as well as ever. One thing that did not please the boys was the idea of spending the Fourth of July on the Pacific, but we had to do it just the same. A great many of the boys were wishing that they had not enlisted as the sea life was not to their liking, but now a more contented lot of young men cannot be found. We reached Honolulu on July 6 at 1 o'clock a.m. and although it was an early hour a large crowd awaited our arrival. We pulled into the harbor but were not allowed to go on shore until 8 o'clock a.m. as our boat had to be inspected. We stood inspection O.K. and were allowed to stroll around until 1 p.m. when we assembled and marched in a body to the palace of President Dole, president of the Hawaiian Islands, where we were invited to a feast, and a swell affair it was indeed. We had all we wanted to eat, everything imaginable being served. After dinner we were allowed to take in the city until 6 p.m. when we had to report to the boat for supper. After dinner I went to the base ball grounds where a field day contest was going on, also a base ball game between a nine of soldiers and the Honolulu team. Our hospital steward won a 100 yds foot race, time 10.5 seconds. The ball game came out in favor of the Honolulu nine, score 7 to 2. I found Honolulu a city of 20,000 inhabitants and more Americanized than I expected. They have street cars, electric lights and in fact have all improvements of an American city. The streets there are very narrow however, but as they have a most excellent fire department, the buildings are comparatively safe against this agency of destruction. There are a great many fine buildings in Honolulu, among them being the Y. M. C. A., a fine two-story brick building containing a reading room, gymnasium, bath rooms and social parlors. This building was thrown open to us and as the Hawaiian Government paid the postage on our letters home we wrote a great many letters in their building. The Windsor Hotel is a fine three-story building and covers an entire block. The Western Union Telegraph office is very nicely located. The government buildings and the home of the president of the Bottling Works are fine structures. A race track is located within the limits of the city. The streets are not paved but are packed with clay and hard as can be made. There are a great many Chinese there and it is almost impossible for an American to obtain employment as the heathens work free if necessary so that they can keep the Americans idle. An American with a trade can obtain work at good wages, but the common laborer has no business there. After supper I obtained a pass until 12 o'clock and attended a home talent entertainment given in the theatre. There are a great many rich natives living in Honolulu that own large sugar plantations on the islands. Fruits of all kinds grow there and I visited a great many orchards. The citizens of Honolulu are all in favor of being annexed to the United States and one of the business men told me that he hoped that when we reached Manila that we would read of the Hawaiian Islands being annexed and the American flag being their flag. After our boat was re-loaded, among which were a great many bunches of bananas which we purchased at the rate of 15 cents a bunch, we again started on our voyage amid great cheering and with "to hell with Spain, Remember the Maine." The Newport, with Gen. Merritt, the appointed Gov. General of the Philippines on board, left a day ahead of us on July 7 in order to arrange matters before we landed. The Indiana broke down causing a delay of fourteen hours after we were out in the stream. We soon got under way again and some of us boys were smart and bought different canned goods, such as fruits, fish and jellies, so that when we had an exceptionally poor meal we could upon our store house to supply our wants. Those articles came in pretty handy especially when we had saw belly and potatoes, hard tack and coffee for a dinner. One of the boys on the Chicago tired of the trip so jumped overboard and before he could be rescued had drowned. The other transports had rather bad luck in regard to deaths, eight of our brave boys like passing away. North Dakota was a very lucky indeed on the trip, not losing a man and the only sickness being measles, there being four cases enroute. We passed the Saddle Island on July 23 during the night and saw the fire come out of the crater of an active volcano on one of the I-lands. It was a beautiful sight.

We first saw the Philippines on July 29 but as we were on the east side of the island of Luzon on which Manila is situated, we had to go around the island, going through Basice Channel in order to reach Manila Bay or the western side of Luzon. Roy H. Berry, Hospital Corps Ambulance Dept., writes that he would like to hear from his friends and acquaintances especially his former school mates.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great cure.

J. J. REARDON.

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**SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS.**

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
Office of Commissioners of the Public Lands.

MANITOWISH, Wis., Sept. 1, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the School, University, Agricultural College, Forfeited Mortgage, and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, which have been forfeited by reason of the non-payment of interest for the year 1907, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Capital in Madison, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1908, unless sooner redeemed according to law, said sale will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all of said lands shall have been offered. Said lands will be offered by Counties, in alphabetical order.

Among these are the following described lands: In Oneida County, which will be offered at the price named opposite each tract, under the heading "Total Amount Due State," which includes the principal due at the time of forfeiture, the interest on the same to January 1, 1909, and three percent damages; the cost of advertising, and all taxes which have been returned against the land and remain unpaid. Said lands will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes assessed against the same, not included herein. The percentage payable at the time of purchase will be fixed by the Commissioners at the sale.

HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.  
SEWELL A. PETERSON, State Treasurer.  
W. H. MYLREA, Attorney General.  
Commissioners of the Public Lands.

Advertisement of Forfeited School Lands in Oneida County.

NAME	Loc.	No. of Tracts	Section	Acres	Am't Due	Am't of Interest	Am't of Penalties, Taxes & Due State	Total	Years for which interest is due
H. L. Taylor	NE 1/4 Sec 16 T16 N16 E16	16	36	40	12.00	5.04	2.16	19.20	1898
do	NW 1/4 Sec 16 T16 N16 E16	16	36	40	27.00	2.25	1.11	6.61	1898
do	SW 1/4 Sec 16 T16 N16 E16	16	36	40	27.00	2.25	1.11	6.61	1898

**Don't Let Beer Get The Best Of You!**  
—Get the Best of BEER Which Is—

**Rhineland Beer!**  
Rhineland Brewing Co.

**Hutchinson & Innes,**  
Practical Plumbing Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting Heating  
Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention.  
Correspondence Solicited.  
Office in Cover Block, Stevens Street.

**Gypsine, 40c pkg.**  
... PAINTS ...

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels Etc.  
Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

**JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.**

**Poor Pencils**  
are more easily spoiled than good ones. Good things last longer and that's why we keep the best of everything in our line.

School supplies of all kinds that any scholar needs.

Opp. P. O. **C. C. BRONSON & CO.,**

**D. HAMMEL CO.,**  
—Dealers in—  
**HORSES**  
Draft and Driving.

**A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager,**  
RHINELANDER, Wis.











# CLARK & LENNON - Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

If you want to Save Money on

## Wall Paper

Call and Examine Stock at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE

Fall and Winter Millinery 1898.

MISS ELLA M. BEERS

Will be glad to meet her old customers and new ones at her Millinery Parlors where are on display many new purchases.

Up stairs at the old stand, Cor. Stevens and Davenport Streets.

All Goods Up-to-date. PRICES RIGHT.

Sheriff W. E. Fessenden, of Forest county, was in Rhinelander Monday on business.

Mrs. Geo. H. Kemp went to Chicago Saturday to take in the week's celebration.

S. Kelley is recovering from an illness which has confined him to his bed for nearly two weeks.

The dance gotten up for the visiting football boys last Saturday night was well attended and much enjoyed.

Rev. G. H. Kemp was chosen moderator of the Congregational Convention held last week at Birnamwood.

Rev. G. H. Kemp will preach on Sunday at the First Congregational church in the morning at 10:30; evening 7:30.

William Sims, Don Cole and Clough Gates accompanied the West Superior football eleven on their trip to this city last week.

Mr. Hayner, expert piano tuner, from Chicago, is in the city. Please leave orders for tuning at Squier's jewelry store at once.

The Misses Durfee and Whitmore, teachers in the government schools at Lac du Flambeau, were visitors in Rhinelander last Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Crocker arrived in the city last night from Iron Mountain, Mich., for a visit of two weeks with Mrs. John R. Johnston.

Mrs. F. Hunter entertained a company of ladies Friday afternoon at her home on the North Side, in honor of Mrs. Wilson of Michigan.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Mrs. Frank Pingry and children returned home last Saturday from a six weeks' visit with relatives and friends in Oshkosh and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rogers returned Monday from a visit to relatives at Merrill. Mr. Rogers visited Wausau and purchased a carload of seasoned wagon and sleigh timber to use in his shop in this city.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat, yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once.

J. J. REARDON.

H. R. Weesner purchased a fine Upright Colonial style Knabe piano and F. E. Moore purchased an Upright Smith & Barnes piano from E. J. Adamson, representing W. J. Iyer & Bros., St. Paul, this week.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate cough.

J. J. REARDON.

Mr. Geo. H. Sturdevant, after a few days' visit in this city with his son, Ed., returned to his home at Merrill Monday. Mr. Sturdevant intends to move to New Mexico in November and will make it his future home. He moves there on account of his daughter's health.

Thomas Curran arrived in the city last week for a visit of a few days with his relatives and friends. Tom is a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and enlisted in one of the Illinois volunteer companies at the commencement of the war. He held a Sergeant's commission.

A United States Senator is to be elected by the next legislature, and republicans should remember that a vote for the republican nominee for member of assembly is an indirect vote for a republican United States Senator. Bear that in mind, and vote for Joe R. Farr, for member of assembly. Give him the cordial support of the republican party of Oneida county.

The popularity of Sam T. Walker as his party's candidate was clearly shown in the convention, when he received such a large majority of the votes cast, and he is sure of being elected by a rousing majority. Mr. Walker is a young man of recognized ability as an attorney, and has had the experience of five years' active practice in this city. He is well qualified for the district attorneyship and we know of no young man it gives us more pleasure to support.

Ole Swanson, of Woodruff, was in town last Saturday.

C. W. Leisman left for Merrill Wednesday on a business trip.

Granite ware at prices that beat the world at Clark & Lennon's.

T. C. Wood left Friday for Luther, Mich., for a weeks visit at his home.

Fred Campbell, of Three Lakes, was in town on business last Friday.

Attorney Geo. O'Connor, of Eagle River, was in the city Monday on legal business.

Chas. DeCanter will look after the duties of the coroner's office after Jan. 1 next.

Judge J. K. Parish passed through the city Saturday on his way to his home at Ashland.

R. G. McTellan, Minocqua's leading merchant tailor, was in town a few hours last Saturday.

Chas. Lann and wife, of McNaughton, while in the city last Saturday took in the foot ball game.

Luther H. Wheeler, one of Hazelhurst's leading society young men, was in the city over Sunday.

An interesting letter, written by Roy U. Berry at Manila, Philippine islands, is printed in this issue.

Mrs. W. F. Ball returned last week from Menasha where she had been visiting her sister for a few weeks.

Miss Harriet Pier, who has been attending court here the past week, left Monday for Merrill. She will return here the last of the week.

Dave Jenkinson came down from Minocqua last Saturday to see the foot ball game between the West Superior and Rhinelander teams.

See the Trilby stove at Clark & Lennon's. It is a wonder in both price and heating qualities. Ask your neighbor about them. We sold 150 last year.

For SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars inquire of B. W. McCABE.

J. W. Sutton, C. W. Hooper and W. B. Raymond, of Minocqua, passed through the city from Eagle River where they had been to attend the Republican County Convention.

W. H. Gilligan and family, accompanied by C. L. Enckeng and family, of Fond du Lac, left Monday afternoon for Picket Lake Resort, east of Tomahawk Lake, for an outing of several weeks.

A fishing party, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Jessie Hand, of Racine, and Mr. Walter Brown, of this city, succeeded in landing a fine muskallonge at Tomahawk Lake last Saturday.

Miss Mary McQueen, recently of Antigo, has arrived in Rhinelander, and is prepared to give lessons on the piano and organ. Orders left at E. G. Squier's jewelry store will receive prompt attention.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe.

J. J. REARDON.

The excellent work of F. M. Mason in the office of County Supt. of Schools during the past six years, led, as it should, to his re-nomination and he will have no trouble in obtaining a re-election.

You can buy a .30 calibre U. S. Winchester rifle for \$17.00 at Clark & Lennon's. This rifle will shoot through a 3/4 inch plate, or through a 5 foot tree and then kill a deer. This price is the lowest quoted anywhere and should be taken advantage of at once.

Before you go to the woods have your picture taken with your wife and children in a group. It will make them happy and when you come back in the spring they will all say "why, he looks just the same as the picture Krueger & Co. took in the Fall."

Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U. also their Evangelical Supt. will speak in the Baptist Church, both morning and evening Sunday, Oct. 23, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Mrs. Morse has spoken here before, is well known throughout the state as a lecturer, and is very pleasing in her address.

Rollo Branch will lecture on "Porto Rico" and the Volunteer Service, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Be sure and hear Rollo Branch when he lectures in our city on the subject, Volunteer Service in "Porto Rico."

The Women's Club will meet at the court house next Tuesday, Oct. 25. The program will be under the auspices of the Committee on Philanthropy.

The county surveyor should be a competent person, and David H. Vaughn, the republican nominee, is that man. He has the ability and training, and will look after the duties of that office well.

C. W. Leisman has leased the Crofoot house on the North Side and will occupy it with his family about Nov. 1. Mr. Leisman has been engaged in theseing machine business here for the past year and a half and enjoys a nice patronage sufficient to warrant him locating here permanently with his family.

Mr. Robt. Stewart, of Eagle River, was in the city Saturday looking after a logging contract for a firm in Menominee. They are making arrangements to put in about eight million board feet in the Menominee River and taken to that place to be sawed.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

J. J. REARDON.

E. C. Sturdevant has conducted the affairs in the clerk of the court's office so satisfactorily, and is so heartily endorsed by the bar and the people, that his election is an assured fact. He is accurate and thoroughly familiar with all the duties of his office, as his past administration has shown. Give him a strong endorsement.

Next Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at the opera house, the people of Rhinelander will be given an opportunity of listening to a very interesting lecture on Porto Rico and the war. This lecture will be given by Mr. Rollo Branch, who was an enlisted soldier of the late army and all facts related will be vouched for by him as an eye witness. Mr. Branch comes to us recommended as a very pleasing and able speaker and has been very enthusiastically received at Stevens Point, Wausau, Antigo, Green Bay and all our neighboring cities. Let Rhinelander do likewise and show she appreciates a Soldier.

The candidacy of Chas. Woodcock for county clerk is received with great favor throughout the county. His conduct of affairs in the treasurer's office during the past four years has won for him the confidence and respect of the entire public. The work in the treasurer's office was never before attended to so thoroughly and well, and as his work was done there, so will it be done in the clerk's office. He is thoroughly familiar with the county affairs, is a man of liberal education and good business qualities. He has no other business to demand his attention, and if elected will give the office his personal and undivided attention.

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J. R. Farr, the republican nominee for the assembly in this district, is a man every way worthy of the position. He is a young man and his nomination is a recognition of the young man in politics. He is a successful business man. He is a favorite among the laboring class, always having a pleasant for everyone, no matter how humble may be their position. His popularity in his own town is attested by the fact that he has held many offices of trust with credit to himself and his constituents. Last but not least he is a republican and stands for republican principles of protection to American industries and workingmen. The democrats of Mr. Farr's own county concede that he is qualified for the office, that he is in every way his opponent's equal, and is opposing him strictly on party grounds. We have no word to say against Mr. Walker. He is a bright young attorney, a good neighbor, a genial friend, and his integrity is unquestioned. But we think his politics wrong. He is a democrat and naturally stands with his party. Admitting then, that hating politics he is as well qualified as Mr. Farr to fill the position, we believe that the people of this district, as a business matter, cannot afford to send Mr. Walker to the legislature but should elect Mr. Farr, for the reason that we have a United States senator to elect in place of Mr. Mitchell, the present democratic senator and the republican party needs Mr. Farr's vote to elect a republican member. If elected Mr. Farr will take no back seat in the legislature. He will make an influential member and one that the district may be proud of.

Sheet steel interior decorations in the jewelry store of E. G. Squier. Improves the appearance of that establishment remarkably. Ed. intends putting in additional cases and will soon have a model store.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time.

J. J. REARDON.

A. H. Marks Assigns. A. H. Marks made an assignment Wednesday to Judge S. H. Alban. He gave his assets at \$1,000.00 and liabilities at \$1,500.00. The store will probably be opened within a few days. Business had not been very brisk in the store of late and Mr. Marks endeavored by the action above to benefit his creditors.

High School Notes.

The botany work for the year was finished Friday, and Physiology has been taken up in its place.

A fine program has been carefully arranged for the Athena meeting next Friday afternoon. Visitors are welcome.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather quite a number visited the basket ball game Monday evening and witnessed a most exciting game, which was, from start to finish, so closely contested that it was hard to tell with which side the sympathy of the spectators lay. Excellent plays were made by both sides.

Prescott Calkins will be the Sheriff of Oneida county, unless signs fail. He is an old resident of the county, who needs and deserves the office, and other things equal, these are the men who are entitled to such offices. He is probably the best known of any of the dates among the laboring class of the county, as most of his time has been spent in the woods and on log drives, hustling among the for bread and butter for himself and family. He commenced work at the Wolf River for Spaulding & of Oshkosh, at the age of 13, and drove logs down the river to Rhinelander before there was such place on the map. This work up to six years ago, when brother-in-law, Ed. Brazell, was sheriff of this county, and appointed him his deputy, in which capacity he faithfully served for the past years, under Sheriff's Brazell, and Stevens. The fact that every attorney in the county for the nomination of Prescott Calkins to this office, is in itself a good endorsement for the man. He is prompt in the exercise of his duties, and accommodating in the services rendered, and if he is elected, can be depended upon to give the county one of the best sheriffs it ever had. He has no money to buy votes, as he has a large family depending upon him for support, and what he has been able to save has been put into a home in this city, but if every republican does his duty, he will be elected by a big majority.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.

J. M. NICKLE, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Dressmaking.

Miss Maude Gray, an expert dressmaker, is prepared to do sewing by the day at residences. Orders for her services may be left at the residence of Bert Swartout on Brown street.

Oct 11

As the sufferer finds that his nervous force is exhausted, his power of resistance is gone, his general health steadily declines and the

## Asthma

becomes triumphant, with all its train of horrors. Dr. P. Harold Hayes' treatment reverses all this—the general health is built up, the strength increases, the power of resistance is restored, reserve nerve force is accumulated, the Asthma goes—goes—and is gone, and the cause being removed the Asthma is cured to stay cured. Address DR. HAYES, at Buffalo, N. Y., for particulars.

## What's the Matter with KANSAS?

KANSAS OWNS (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 550,000 pigs, 1,400,000 other stock, 2,400,000 acres and 25,000 sheep.

These are the assets of the state, which are the basis of its wealth. The state is a rich one, and the people are entitled to the full benefit of its resources. The state is a rich one, and the people are entitled to the full benefit of its resources. The state is a rich one, and the people are entitled to the full benefit of its resources.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at WAUWATON, WIS., October 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 19, 1898, viz: Stock, John H. R. No. 25, Sec. 10, Tp. 25 N., R. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mike Surak, Eugene Sedore, Felix Isolan, Chas. H. Woodcock, all of Rhinelander, Wis. EDGAR T. WARELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at WAUWATON, WIS., October 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 26, 1898, viz: Philip Potvin, H. R. No. 8122, for the S½ NE¼, S½ NW¼ and NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 11, Tp. 25 N., R. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Laby, Ben Morris, Fred Isolan, J. H. Surak, all of Rhinelander, Wis. EDGAR T. WARELOCK, Register.

## When Looking over the Millinery

in the city please don't forget that

MRS. J. G. DUNN has as fine and cheap

a line of fall and winter goods as are to be found in the city.

## Life is too Short for Experiments.

We guarantee you a sure thing, no matter if you order your clothes made in the latest fashion or after your own peculiar ideas.

Our Prices Like Our Goods are Just Right—They Fit.

Our Tailors cannot be excelled. You are cordially invited to inspect and compare our complete stock of woollens with others. It cannot be surpassed. It talks for itself.

Rhineland Tailoring Co.

## Fall Novelties, 1'98, Just Arrived

—and constantly arriving at—

MISS CORA TREADWELL'S

Who will be happy to receive her friends and exhibit her unrivalled new goods in Millinery, Etc. At the old stand—Cover Block, Stevens St.

Before you buy be sure and see THE CYCLONE CAMERA, 3¼x4¼ and 4x5, Magazine,

Print Paper, Printing Frames, Drying Racks, Ruby Lamps, Card Mounts, all sizes, Graduates, Print Mounters, Camel's Hair Dusters, Etc.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

## NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

# THE STORY TELLER

## CLEAN AND CAPABLE MEN

Wisconsin Republicans Have a Very Strong Ticket.

### MR. SCOFIELD'S RECORD.

An Honest and Efficient Administration of State Affairs Promised.

The Republican party of Wisconsin has placed in nomination a state ticket to the support of which it may, with confidence, invite the support of every voter who wishes a capable and honest administration of state affairs. At the head of this ticket is Edward Scofield, who, two years ago, was elected governor by a plurality of 10,000, the largest plurality ever received by any candidate in the state. His administration, now drawing to a close, has been characterized by intelligence and devotion to duty, which have made him a leader in the history of the state, and which have commanded the confidence and esteem of the thousands by whose vote he was placed in the seat of honor.

#### When Ezra Sang First Bass.

BY LEON MEAD.

THE shutters of Jenkins' grocery store had been up an hour or more, and the little, red-whiskered proprietor had been hining as openly as he dared to half a dozen of his customers, who were sitting around the stove, that he would like to go home. But his ostentatious preparations—the slamming of covers on open barrels and the extinguishing of the lights down to a solitary lamp—made no visible impression on them. For the squat, little store still radiated a hospitable glow, and the air of the room was comfortably blue and fragrant with the smoke of many pipes.

The conversation, which had languished while there had been an occasional customer to soothe the nervous proprietor, suddenly became brisk. From chickens it naturally drifted to poultry diseases, and thence to the uncertainty of life. That suggested religion to Tom Hicks; and religion, revivals; and revivals, sinners. So, by an easy transition, the church choir came up for discussion.

Then it was that old Uncle Ezra, who had been silent through it all, unlimbered ponderously, as properly befitting a great gun of the village. "Reckon I never told ye 'bout the time I was a bass singer?" he threw out.

A respectful chorus of "Noes," and "Tell us about it, Uncle Ez," answered him. Each member of the party settled back into his chair with a sigh of relief, and the unhappy Jenkins sat down on a cracker-box, for Uncle Ezra, as a man of wealth and position, was not to be interrupted nor hurried.

"Just 25 years ago, when I was in my prime," he began, after a preparatory cough, "the Methodist church was built, and John Tate undertook to organize the choir. They called him the 'percentor,' or something of that kind. Tany rate, they were stuck for a bass singer. Everyone they invited to try for the position failed. At last some one mentioned my name, and John came to me and asked me to jine 'em. At first I stood out right and said 'No,' not flatterin' myself that I could fill the bill 'tall. I knowed one ture from another, and I told him so; but my voice was weak and anything but deep; besides, at that time I had a little teech of asthma on me in awhile."

"None of you young fellers never knowed John Tate. He was killed by the injuns after he went west, but he was the most convincin' man I 'bout ever see, and he got me to come to church that night and try over some of the tures. I remember I had a terrible cold that day; it was deep set, and my voice was below zero, so to speak."

"Well, seein' as I had promised, I went down to the meetin' house, as we called it in them days. Matilda Savory, now the Widow Plunkett, was there, and George Delameter, who was to be the tenor, and Rachel Sliter, now deceased, and Susan Black, who I had gallivanted round with considerable, and had a blinkin' sweetener for. There was a few others I don't just recollect this minute. We first attacked that hymn runnin'—

"There is a fountain filled with blood—  
"I put my whole soul into it, and all the wind I could muster. They was all surprised to find out I had such a good bass voice, and I laughed in my sleeve, because no one seemed to notice that I had a cold. We tried several pieces, and, after finishin', some one was sure to say to me: 'Why, Ez, I had no idee that you had such a splendid bass voice,' and another would say to the one settin' next: 'We couldn't get along without Ez; don't his voice chime in here?'

"You can believe I was honored, and what made me feel the best was the kinder suppressed look of pride on Susan's face. For the time bein' I really thought I could sing like a—a—Blackbird. Yes, that was the comparison I made to myself. You see, I was thinkin' of Susan; her rear name was Black, as I mentioned before."

"This was on a Monday night. John Tate told us to meet again on Saturday evenin' to practice, so we'd be able to make the new church ring with devout song on the followin' day. On Tuesday my cold was disappearin', and my normal up-grade voice was comin' back."

"I now had a chance to consider that I had made a mistake in joinin' the choir, for when the time should come for me to make a public exhibition of myself my voice would be pitched entirely too high. Still I felt that this opportunity to become popular with the church folks was too good to be lost. I was a young man, anxious to be a success in business and get some of the custom which went to Andrew Yates, who also kept a grocery. And so I made this resolve: That, if necessary, I would catch another cold on Saturday rather than resign or run the risk of singin' in no set voice on the comin' Sunday."

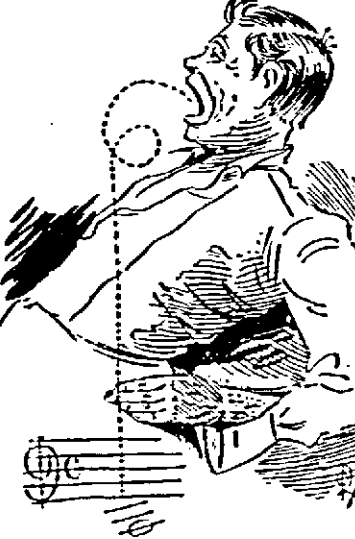
"Saturday mornin' arrived, and I hadn't even blowed my nose since Wednesday, just afore I went to bed. So I throwed off my coat and vest and scrambled down cellar, which was just the place to get what I wanted. I hired a little boy to tend store and I sat for nearly an hour on a hoghead of molasses, sneezin' away, but determined not to give up until I'd caught a first-rate cold. When I came upstairs I called out to the boy just to see how my vocal organs was fixed, and they put me in mind of a big bass drum that I'd heard once in a travelin' circus."

"That night I was on hand punctual, and received many more compliments, and went home with Susan, chipper as a butterfly. For fear I wouldn't be hoarse the next morning, I sat in the open window of my chamber with my coat and vest off, gazin' at the stars and thinkin' of Susan while I grew hoarser every moment."

"On Sunday mornin' my voice was in good trim, and it was one of the most triumphant moments of my life as I stood up and let it swell out, while all the people down below looked up and watched us with admiration and envy. My throat was rather sore and my chest felt tight, but I paid no attention to them."

"The choir agin met on Monday night, and my voice held its own. Durin' the rest of that week I laid in a stock of soothing sirup and camphor and other medicines, which I used pretty lavishly, and with good results. But Saturday come, and I found myself hesitin' whether to go down cellar agin or sever my connection with the choir forever. I had observed that trade had picked up wonderfully within a few days, and the minister himself had dropped in and asked for credit on a pound of cheese, some clothes pins and one or two other articles—I don't recollect just this minute. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school also came in for the first time and bought a ham and a gallon of sperm oil. If this thing continues, thinks I to myself, I can afford to catch cold for a few weeks, until they can get a natural bass singer, and down cellar I went, leavin' the same little boy to tend the store."

"Well, a year went by, and I was still holdin' forth in the Methodist choir



HEARD IT DROP.

My business now was flourishin', and although Mr. Yates was a Christian, the church people patronized me as much as they did him, for durin' this time they had a tremendous revival down at Jericho Center, and I had experienced religion. By being in the choir I had many chances to see Susan home, which would not have happened otherwise, and I valued this circumstance; for my regard for her had gradually deepened into sincere and unmitigated affection."

"But then Susan up and married a young justice of the peace, who never attended church, and was a bigger sinner than I ever dreamed of bein'. This took Susan out of the choir, and let me desolate. I loved eternal celibacy, and I didn't care who set the Methodist church afire. That was the last of me as a bass singer. Why, reckon it up, and see how many times I've exposed myself to diphtheria, bronchitis and death, and not a livin' soul was in the secret. I got so scientific about it that I could tell how many sneezes would make me hoarse enough to strike the lowest note in Old Hundred without strainin' for it."

"But one thing's sorter botherin' me all these years. Suppose Rachel Sliter should meet me in heaven. The very first thing she'd say would be: 'Well, if here ain't Ez Hix! Come here, Ezra. I want you to sing some of those good old hymns that we used to sing in Slackville Methodist church.' That would be just like Rachel."

"Well, Uncle Ez," said Tom Hicks, who had been the old man's most respectful auditor, "you could have 'em open the windows and put ice on 'em when you was dyin', so that you could catch cold and take it along with you and sing for her."—Saturday Evening Post.

Must Take Complete Rest. E. S. Willard, the actor, has been ordered to take a complete rest until the spring by the London doctors, and he is going to Italy.

# Young People

## THE AMERICAN BOY.

I wonder if the boys and girls Who lived in olden time Wore like the boys and girls we know In our age and clime. I wonder if the girls had dolls. Or did the boys play ball. Or did good little Samuel Know how to play at all!

I love the sweet lilies in the Wood. And oh, how my heart grieves To think they slept upon the ground. With cover made of leaves! I love the lilies in the Tower In curls and ruffles fine. I hate their wicked uncle, too. I'm glad he isn't mine.

I wonder if they laughed and talked. Or were they always sad. I'm sure I should be if I had An uncle like so bad. With my brave company of boys I wouldn't take one hour To capture him, and rescue both Those lilies in the Tower!

O children of the olden time! I read of you in books. I saw your pictures on the walls. And love your gentle looks. Your sad eyes seem to follow me About where'er I play. As if you longed to have the fun We children have to-day! —J. Zittella Cooke, in Youth's Companion.

## HAIR THREE FEET LONG.

It Grows on the Head of Little Willie Reynolds, a Bright Pennsylvania Youngster.

Twelve-year-old Willie Reynolds, of Jersey Shore, Pa., boasts longer hair than any other boy in the United States. The hair, which is of a silky fineness and of a rich golden hue, measures exactly 36 inches in length, and many a fair maid who takes solace in a well-made "switch," has sighed for Willie's golden locks.

The photograph, taken exclusively for the New York Herald, shows better than words can express the marvelous growth of hair. To eliminate all doubt as to the genuineness of the pho-



HIS HAIR IS THREE FEET LONG.

tograph William E. Reynolds, an employee of the Jersey Shore foundry and father of the boy, was taken before Justice of the Peace H. H. Martin, where an affidavit was made that the hirsute adornment was genuine.

Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of Willie, is the possessor of a head of hair, all her own, which reaches to the tops of her shoes, and from her Willie undoubtedly inherited the long locks which mark him as unique among the boys of America.

Never since his birth has his hair been cut, with the exception of one day last summer, when a drunken Chinese laundress caught hold of the lad and with a big pair of shears clipped off three inches of his precious hair. Willie cried for a week over the loss of part of his treasure, and the Chinaman narrowly escaped a lawsuit.

The strangest thing about this case is the fact that Willie clings to his hair with a devotion equal to that of Sir Galahad on his quest for the Golden Grail. Perhaps the lad thinks the Golden Grail is his already, for he said to a reporter the other day when asked why he didn't want his hair cut off like other boys:

"My hair is my fortune, and with it I am going to make money to help support my dear mamma."

The lad's hair is so heavy and so long that the greater portion is rolled upon top of his head, while a golden pigtail tied with an invariable blue ribbon hangs down his back. He proudly consented to have his hair in all its beauty (there is no question about that) photographed, and here you can see the longest haired boy in the length and breadth of the land.

His father has already received several offers to have the boy exhibited in museums, but has declined them. The hair is still growing, and at its present rate of growth should reach his feet in five years.

The lad has a delicate, pretty face, with big blue eyes and a fair complexion. He looks with his hair down like a pretty little girl.

Doctors state that the child's nature and disposition have already been affected by the long hair, as he is nervous and not exactly like other boys. He has a sturdy figure, however, and notwithstanding the great mass of hair on his head seems a manly little chap.

Willing to Help Him Out.

Little Nellie was sent to the corner grocery for a pound of butter. "Well, little girl, what can I do for you?" asked the grocer. "Be quick, for I'm awful busy." "Please, sir," stammered Nellie, "my m-muzzier send me for a pound of b-butter, but if you feel busy give me a half-p-pound."

## BRIGHT LITTLE DOG.

He Makes Fast the Lines Thrown from Steamboats as They Approach the Dock.

A certain native of Philadelphia is attracting a good deal of flattering attention among the people of Troy, N. Y. This particular Philadelphia is a little dog, a cross between a fox terrier and a bulldog, which was originally the property of a Kensington grocer, who gave the animal to a relative of his living in Troy. This relative is employed upon the wharf of the Troy terminus of a line of steamers running from that town to Albany, stopping at Lagoon Island, a river resort similar to those in and about this city. It is this man's duty, among



HAULING IN A STEAMBOAT.

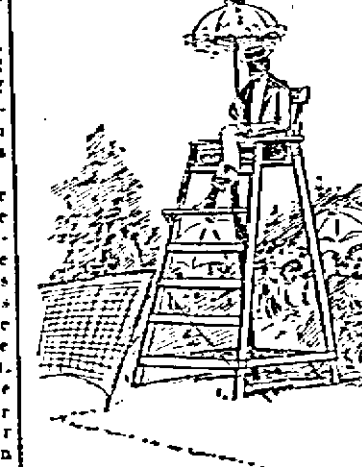
other things, to catch the lines thrown from the several steamers as they approach the dock to be made fast. He is in a large measure relieved of this duty by his intelligent dog. The little animal is always on hand when a steamer approaches, and when the deck hand tosses out the hawser the dog is sure to catch it in his teeth and hold fast. He never misses. While his master takes hold of the loop to place it over the piling the dog continues to hold on to make sure that there shall be no chance of the hawser slipping back into the water. When he is satisfied that the rope is firmly secured, he makes a dash to the other end of the wharf and repeats the operation with the second rope.—Philadelphia Record.

## IS A HEALTHY GAME.

The Advantages of Lawn Tennis for Boys Set Forth by a Well-Known Player.

J. Farmlay Paret, the noted tennis player, contributes an article to St. Nicholas on "Lawn Tennis for School-boys." Mr. Paret says:

Golf may be more popular with our older relatives, but for boys and younger men in whom the vigor of youth and the love of excitement have not yet faded, it cannot take the place of lawn tennis. Any sport that offers the coveted excitement, and is without the danger of overdoing the exercise through enthusiasm, deserves popularity, and lawn tennis is particularly adapted to young people for this reason. It has proved a wonderful training school for immature organs; for the play develops a keen eye, steady nerves, strong arms, quick judgment, and furnishes plenty of exercise in



THE EMPIRE.

great variety, without the severity of physical strain that produces the abnormal lungs of the runner, the hollow chest of the bicycle rider, or the enlarged heart of the oarsman.

It is a game, too, that does not call for unusual qualifications in the beginner, and physical capabilities do not argue particularly in his favor. To play the game well—even to become an expert—does not require powerful arms or legs, great height or weight, or even particular speed or agility. Height undoubtedly is an advantage to a good tennis player; but strength is little in his favor, and weight not at all. Tall men and short men, stout men and thin men, strong men and weak men, all have been successful tennis players. I have even known a player with but one arm, one who was badly lame at the hip, and still another who had the use of only one eye, and yet all played the game well.

Curiosities of the Calendar.

There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every 20 years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April as July, September as December, February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other and every other month in the year. The first and last day of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is made between days before and after February 22.—Saturday Evening Post.

## HE HAD A FINE TIME.

Got His Muscle Up Fighting Bugs and Insects Down in the Country.

"Feed better after your outing, neighbor!" asked one Joy street man of another. "Stronger than a locomotive. Haven't a touch of rheumatism and can handle myself like an athlete."

"In training while you were gone?" "Yes; fighting bugs; all kinds of winged insects. It was just biff bang! all day and most of the night. Exercise. I not only struck and kicked and danced, but went through every possible contortion of the human body. A moth miller is a nice, pretty, innocent little thing, but get 25 of them inside of your collar all at once and see how it goes. Just that was only an item. While the millers were enjoying themselves I'd have my eyes full of some small bug that defines every form of death except by drowning; big beetles would be biting my ears with a deafening noise, the mosquito feet assailed me at every angle, the flies played the part of rough riders and some kind of legs in three colors that gave forth a sound like that of a buzz saw zipping through a hard-wood knot did a regular war dance. They drove me out at the finish, but the bugs are harder and more flexible than they have been since I was a schoolboy. I might have survived it another week, but when a lot of bees tried to hive in my old straw hat while I was wearing it I took a lumber wagon and caught the first train for home."—Detroit Free Press.

## THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

From the Detroit Free Press. One of the stanchest supporters of the deep water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean was Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1859 and has since conducted large engineering operations. He has been located in Detroit, since 1874, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance, but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks."

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and I bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion, but for strength. After using them I felt better, and I know they did me worlds of good. I impressed to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic to build up their constitutions."—"A. C. BISHOP."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1898. ROBERT E. HULL, Jr., Notary Public.

The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brain. Many diseases long supposed to be the result of indigestion or the influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, but powerful in eliminating disease.

## FINANCE.

A Lady Depositor Who Sprung a New Sensation on the Paying Teller.

With sweet indifference to business ethics she stepped to the head of a line of men who were waiting to transact business with the young man at the window of the bank. He smiled mechanically while she reached into her pocket, but his fingers drummed nervously on the glass shelf, and his eyes looked far away, with the expression of one who hopes the future holds better things. At last she drew forth a little bundle of checks which had been tightly folded so as to fit into the smallest compartment of her pocket-book.

"There," she said, with a smile which would have reconciled the long line of men to delay had they seen it, "I want the money on these."

The young man looked them over and exclaimed: "Why, these have been paid!"

"I know that. I made them out myself and got the money for them. I want to the cashier and got them all back again. Now I want 25 cents."

"I confess I don't quite understand."

"The war is over, isn't it?"

"Certainly."

"And those little revenue stamps they made us put on each check was to pay the expenses of the war?"

"Of course."

"Well, now that we've got Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands and a whole lot of other valuable things, of course the government doesn't need our money any more. You will find 12 checks there, each with a two-cent stamp in the upper left-hand corner. That'll be 24 cents, please."

The receiving teller hadn't the heart to disappoint her himself. He told her she would have to see the note clerk, who attended to all such business.—Washington Star.

## Spanish Deterioration.

That the Spanish character has deteriorated greatly since Isabella's reign is again shown by the fact that, while poor Columbus can't lie still, his descendants can.—Kansas City World.

Justification.—"How dared you strike a woman!" he yelled, indignantly. "Well, there was no man around from whom I could borrow anything," pleaded the culprit.—Philadelphia North American.

"Some time, I hope, I shall show you a picture of the only girl I ever loved."

"That's so kind of you, Mr. Sweetly; I always did think composite photographs were interesting."—Chicago Sun.

# The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

A New York Central Innovation. George H. Daniels, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has made an announcement which is of a rather startling nature, but it is one which ought to please the patrons of that great system, and particularly those who travel on mileage books. The circular reads as follows:

Mileage books, good for 50 miles and 1,000 miles travel, are now on sale at all stations on the New York Central (divisions and branches) at the rate of \$10 and \$20 respectively.

These tickets are good until used, and are available for passage on the main line of the New York Central, and all of its branches and divisions, including the Harlem, Putnam, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Cortlandt & Adirondack, Geneva & Lyons and the Adirondack (Utika to Montreal) divisions.

Mileage books will be issued in the name of the head of a family or firm, and will be available for the use of any one of such family or for any one of its branches and divisions, provided the name of the family or firm is written in the book by the agent selling it, in the place designated. They will be honored for transportation by the conductors of all trains, including limited trains, but only to the end of the run of each conductor.

If the holder of such ticket desires to ride beyond the run of a conductor, or on a branch line, or to a point on a branch line, he should present his mileage ticket to the ticket agent, who will detach the proper mileage and issue a mileage exchange ticket, on which baggage will be checked to any station on the New York Central or any of its branch lines, thus avoiding the necessity of being disturbed after retiring, or of rechecking baggage. From the Pittsburgh Post, August 21, 1898.

## As Exemplified.

Tiresome Caller—How do you get rid of those?

Eminent Statesman—My valet generally knows them and reminds me of some engagement. (Tap at the door.) Well, Harris, what is it?

Valet (thrusting his head in)—I beg your pardon, sir, but I think you have an engagement to dine with Gen. Hogg in about half an hour.—Chicago Tribune.

## Misheard.

Purchaser—I say, see how those knickerbockers have gone to pieces!

Tailor—Perhaps, sir, you sat down. "Of course I sat down."

"I sold it to you as a walking suit, sir, only as a walking suit, sir."—Judy.

## In Plain English.

Johnny—What does the paper mean, pa, by saying that Mr. Tomlinson lost the lot of his handsome property by fire very philosophically?

Johnny's Pa—Umph! It means that he was insured.—Stray Stories.

## All Right.

Nodd—I signed a blank check and gave it to my wife yesterday.

Todd—Do you think that was prudent?

"Certainly! I know that the bank won't give her any more than I have."—Puck.

## A War Blunder.

"You made a great mistake in jilting Lieut. Sparks." "But how could I know he would come back a colonel?"—St. Louis Republic.

## A good many women carry amiability too far.

—Atchison Globe.

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## THE NEW TEACHER.

BY ALBERT ROCHE-ORT.

SCHOOL district No. 19, over in McComb county, had the reputation of being a very rough place for a young teacher, and no place at all for an old one.

Every new teacher was perfection the first month; simply human the second, and if he or she remained through the third month, the children were in rebellion at the instigation of their parents, and the brains of the gossips were busy concocting slanders which their tongues did not hesitate to utter.

Robert Cole had just graduated with honor from a well-known college, and by way of recruiting his health, replenishing his pocketbook and getting started in his legal studies he determined, in the absence of anything better, to teach school for a year.

The superintendent of schools for McComb county was Robert Cole's friend, and to him the young man applied.

"There is only one district in this county that has not a teacher engaged to open school at the end of the present holidays; it pays the largest salary in the county, and the money is sure for the district is rich—but then—"

"But what, Mr. Moore?" asked Robert Cole, seeing that the superintendent hesitated.

"It is a hard district."

"How so?"

"Well, they slander the female teachers, particularly if they are pretty; and the big boys have a fashion of thrashing the male teachers."

"I should rather like to try a school like that," said the young man, with a laugh.

"Oh! I am sure, Mr. Cole, you could manage the boys, but the parents and older brothers interfere. Why, last year a young man taught in No. 19; he was a powerful fellow and a fine teacher, and he maintained order. Of course, he did some flogging, particularly with the Dooks, but a lot of the men folk lay for him one night, and after beating him they threw him into the pond, and if he hadn't been an expert swimmer he'd have drowned. As it was he escaped, and the very next day he resigned," said Mr. Moore.

"Who are the Dooks?"

"It is a large family; they are related in some way to nearly every one in the district, and I believe—yes, I am sure—two of them are trustees at this time."

"Are there no good people in the district?" asked Robert Cole, feeling a bit discouraged, yet anxious to undertake the school for its very difficulties.

"Oh, my! yes; indeed, a majority of the people mean to do right and would change matters if they could; but they are a quiet, law-abiding folk, who need a leader and dread to act for themselves. If you say so, I can get you the school," said Mr. Moore.

"I shall be thankful if you do. I have a theory of my own about managing hard boys, and I should like to try it," said Robert Cole.

The superintendent said: "Very well," and within a week Robert Cole had met the trustees and was engaged for the ensuing school year.

Robert Cole's plan was to do his work conscientiously; to treat all alike, and never to give an order which he had not well considered, and which he was not prepared to enforce. He determined to keep his temper, and to require prompt obedience from the very start.

More getting to work Robert Cole made a quiet little speech to the children, and while he was talking he noticed a shock-headed lad of 17, with a bare lip, who persisted in tickling the ear of a little boy in front of him with a straw.

Robert stopped and pointing to the culprit, he asked:

"What is your name, sir?"

The culprit looked about him with a laugh, as if he expected some one else to answer.

"Come up here, sir," said Robert, sternly.

The culprit again looked about him and laughed.

He was still looking about him when he felt a hand on his collar, and before he knew what was up, he was jerked into the aisle and dragged up to the platform, where the teacher picked him up and set him against the wall.

"What is your name, sir?" Robert asked, again.

The boy with the bare lip stammered:

"My name's Bill Dook."

"Bill Dook, I have heard of you, but I was not prepared to see you begin with your desecration before I began my school. Now, I should prefer to get along well with you and with every other boy and girl in school, but I want you to know that you must do as I say from the very first, or else I shall flog you and put you out of school."

"My father's a trustee," gasped Bill Dook.

"I don't care if he is fifty trustees. You must promise to do as I say or I shall flog you out of school now; you understand?"

"Yes, sir," said Bill Dook.

"Yes, sir, I understand."

"Good; go back to your seat."

Robert Cole resumed his inaugural address just as if nothing had happened.

Robert examined his scholars, praised the bright ones, encouraged the backward and got them all classified.

Up to this time the oldest inhabitant of District 19 could not recall a teacher who began operations after Mr. Cole's manner.

He had not been there long enough

to have his qualifications as a teacher called in question by the gossips; they did not know him long enough to make charges against his character, so even the Dooks had to confess that, while the young teacher had rather queer notions to start with, he meant right.

Bill Dook was on his guard and took care not to offend again, though hitherto he had been the terror of all the teachers; from his dogged manner, Robert Cole saw that the fellow harbored revenge and that sooner or later he would try to gratify it.

As the winter came on Ned Dook, a young man of 20, who had left school "for good" two years before, took it into his head to attend again.

Ned Dook was a heavy, powerful fellow, and had the reputation of being the best wrestler in the county.

One of Robert's friends hinted to him that Ned Dook's object in coming to school was to make trouble for the teacher rather than to get instruction from him, and Robert soon saw that his friend was right.

The teacher, not a bit alarmed, determined to carry out his rule for all. He would not let the big boys smoke or chew tobacco either in the schoolhouse or on the grounds.

"Edward Dook, are you chewing tobacco?" asked the teacher, the day after the big brother had entered the school.

"Yes, I am," said Ned Dook, and to prove it he spat on the floor.

"You cannot chew tobacco here; apart from the example you set the younger boys, I cannot stand such filth in the schoolroom."

"I've chewed for years," laughed Ned.

"I don't care what you have done, you can't use tobacco in this schoolhouse. Go to the door and throw that stuff in your mouth out."

Ned Dook laughed and threw the quid on the floor.

"Pick that stuff up and throw it out!" said the teacher, calmly and firmly.

"Throw it out yourself, Mr. Teacher, but I won't," said Ned Dook.

"It is ten minutes to noon, but I shall dismiss school now and call it ten minutes earlier. The school will all leave but Edward Dook."

With alarm in their faces, the children went out, and some of the bigger boys, among them Bill Dook, with a look of satisfaction on his ugly face, looked in the windows.

Edward Dook tried to smile when the teacher locked the door and came back to him, but his trembling lips showed that his confidence in himself was somewhat shaken.

"Will you do as I told you, sir," said the teacher, coming so close that he might have laid his hand on the other's arm.

Ned Dook's reply was a fierce oath and a savage blow.

"You licked my brother, but you can't lick me!"

Robert Cole saw his tack and knew his man. He threw off the blow with his right hand and before Ned Dook, who was as clumsy as he was powerful, could recover, a blow planted between his eyes sent him in a heap to the floor.

Quick as a flash Robert dragged his rebellious pupil to the platform and set him on his feet.

The young savage struck another blow and again was knocked down. Then Robert seized a short pointer and he applied it to the fellow's arms and shoulders till he roared with pain.

"Will you do as I say, Ned Dook?"

"Yes," howled the beaten cur.

"Then pick up that tobacco and throw it out. Quick, or I shall take off your coat and wear out another pointer on you."

Ned Dook picked up the tobacco, and when the teacher opened the door for him to throw it out he ran bare-headed like a deer in the direction of his home, followed by his frightened brother.

During the rest of the day Robert continued as if nothing had happened, and his school was a model of order.

School had just been dismissed for the day, when Ned Dook's father and Ned Dook's uncle, both trustees and powerful men under 50, came to the school and demanded an explanation.

Robert saw that these men meant fight, but that they were made of the same material as the younger bullies. He explained, and said in conclusion:

"If either of you men came to my school I should expect you to obey me."

"But if we didn't do so?" asked Ned's uncle.

"Then I should make you."

"Do you think you could?"

"I don't know whether you intend coming to my school or not, Mr. Dook," said Robert, "but I know pretty well why you and your brother are here. Your family has been a curse to this district, but they must not stand in my way. Here he rose and, locking the schoolhouse door, he put the key in his pocket and said as he came back: 'If either of you, or both of you together, imagine that I cannot flog you as quickly as if you were boys, I'll undertake to undeceive you.'"

The Dooks exchanged glances. They were flogged without striking a blow. They offered their hands to Robert and called him a brick, and told him to do as he pleased from this time on and they would stand by him.

Robert took them at their word and district 19, from being the worst, became the very best school in the county.

Robert practiced law near by, and the Dooks became his clients, not that they had a high admiration for his intellectual acquirements, but because they believed that the ability to resist was a primary qualification for a lawyer, and Robert had that quality in perfection.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Tallest Chimney.

Messrs. Tennant's chimney at Glasgow is the tallest chimney in the world, and stands 460 feet high.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Ah, my boy, how do you like having a nephew named after you?" "It makes me feel rich, old man."—Detroit Journal.

"What a lovely new cologne Miss Oldtimer has. Where did she get the style?" "That comes with the hair."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Ingenious Maiden—"How do you like my engagement ring?" Second Ingenious Maiden—"Oh! it is the prettiest one you ever had!"—Judy.

Tourist (to Highlander in full uniform)—"Sandy, are you cold with the kilt?" Sandy—"Nae, mon; but I'm high kilt wi' the cauld."—Glasgow Evening News.

"She sang one of the finest tropical songs I ever heard." "You mean a topical song." "I mean what I say, tropical. It was the warmest thing I ever heard."—Town Topics.

She—"You never did care for me. You only married me for my money." He—"Now, you are not only cruel, but absurd. I should like to know how I could have got your money any other way?"—Boston Transcript.

"Since Mrs. Black has been a widow," he suggested, "it seems to me she looks younger." "Of course," she replied. "It is more necessary now that she should." Thus do women betray each other.—Chicago Evening Post.

Ready for More.—"Here, boy," said the man, "throw away that cigarette and smoke a cigar." "Kasser," replied the urchin, "Say, mister; I got a whole pack of cigarettes in me pocket."—Philadelphia North American.

Why He Refused Him.—Young Poet—"Why do you refuse me as a son-in-law? Is it because I lack merit?" Paterfamilias—"Oh, no; it is simply on account of lack of space. We are really overcrowded for room here now."—Judge.

## FIRST MAHOGANY BUREAU.

One of the Most Beautiful of Woods Had a Hard Fight for Favor.

Many people suppose that the use of mahogany for the manufacture of furniture is very ancient. As a matter of fact, the first record we have of this rare wood is in 1695, when Sir Walter Raleigh repaired one of his ships with it in the port of Trinidad. The next we hear of mahogany is many years later, when an Englishman who was sailing from one of the West Indies used quite a lot of what appeared to him rough lumber for ballast, and when he arrived in England and found his brother building a house he gave this apparently ill-favored timber to him for his house. When his brother turned the lumber over to his carpenters, they refused to use it, because it was so hard that it spoiled their tools; so its use for building that house was abandoned.

His wife, however, a short time after gave some of this wood to her cabinet-maker in order to have him make for her a candle box. He, too, complained of the hardness of the wood and its effect upon his tools. The candle box was finished at last, however, and it was so handsome, having taken on such a beautiful polish, that this box became quite a curiosity among the society people of that day; so much so that the lady's husband had the same cabinet-maker make him a bureau of the same wood. The bureau was so unusually beautiful that the cabinet-maker went regularly into the business of manufacturing bureaus, and made not only a reputation, but a large fortune out of the business.—Atlanta Constitution.

Birds Steal the Electric Lights.

"It's the birds!" exclaimed the unhappy electrician to the superintendent. For the fiftieth time a department of a great packing house had been plunged into darkness by the failure of the electric lights, and for the tenth time the superintendent had called the electrician, Mr. Kobell, to time.

"Birds—bosh!" retorted the superintendent. "It's a fact!" persisted the electrician. "The confounded birds take the safety strips between the blinding posts for threads and try to grab them off for nests. Every time they pounce on a wire they break the current."

"Bosh!" repeated the superintendent. The electrician rushed out and returned with two limp sparrows.

"Look at the blisters on this one's feet," he cried, "and this one's bill is melted off." Sure enough, the sparrows were burned and blistered.

Under the eaves of the building the thin lead safety wires, resembling threads, had proved a charnel place for birds. These wires are inserted to burn out in case of a short circuit or grounded wire. Now they are covered with mica to keep off the birds.—Kansas City Star.

In the Muzzle of a Cannon.

A Chicago bluejacket on the Harvard visited the Oquendo several days after the fight and in one of her turret guns found a bag containing nearly 2,000 pesos in gold, silver and paper, equal in American coin to nearly \$500.

The money had been placed in the muzzle of the cannon and the position of the breech lock showed that the Spaniard had intended to scatter the stuff by firing the gun and prevent the Americans from getting his fortune.

The sailor was allowed to keep his prize, and sent it to his mother in Chicago.—Pittsburgh Times.

Struck Out by the Enemy.

In the Santiago engagement a crack baseball pitcher was hit by a Mauser bullet. When found by the hospital corps he was alternately rubbing his arm and scratching his head.

"Hurt much?" the surgeon asked him. "Hurt nothing!" replied the fellow, scowling like a man left on base; "but did you ever hear of such luck as this, to get plugged right in my pitching arm?"—N. Y. Journal.

## HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.

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"Doctors had failed to help me. I have no one to thank but Mrs. Pinkham and her wonderful remedy."

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"My health, also the baby's, we owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JONAS W. LENO, Wyoming, Iowa, writes:

"I had shooting pains all over my body, was very weak and nervous. I could not straighten up. I wished to become a mother but was afraid I never could. Seventeen months ago I got some of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking half a bottle was much relieved. I took four bottles and was cured. Now I have a big baby boy which I feel I owe to your Compound. Many thanks for your kind advice."

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